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## The Mercury.

—PURLISHED HV—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 15%, and is now in its one hundred and filteth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with level than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English inanuage. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting rending—editorial, State, tocal and general news, well selected miscellary and valuable farmers' and boushold departments. Reaching so many households in this and other stales, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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## Local Matters.

#### Board of Aldermen.

There was a brief meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening when the regular weekly pay rolls were passed upon and a little other business was transneted. A communication from Augustus Springett was read, stating that the street commissloner was neglecting the care of Colonial street and that the residents were obliged to sweep the street themselves. The communication was referred to the street commissioner with power to act if he sees fit. A petition from Philip D. and Alice Keteltas stalling that they did not own the \$5000 worth of personal property assessed against them and asking that the amount be remitted was referred to the tax assessors. It was voted to contract for the extension of the sewer in King Park and the city clerk was instructed to advertise for proposals for doing the work.

There was some discussion about the condition of the bridge at Easton's beach which was said to be in need of repairs, and the street commissioner was directed to examine into its con dition and make repairs if necessary.

#### National Protective Legion.

James Benjamin Tuthill, District Deputy for the National Protective Legiou, has arranged a meeting at Mercuty Hall next Friday evening, August thirtleth, for the purpose of organizing the local Legion of the order, and electing officers. State Manager William G. Cummings will preside. Mr. Tutbill has secured nearly one hundred charter members, sluce June first, among the leading business and professional people of Newport.

The loard of aldermen held a special meeting, sitting as a board of health, on Monday evening and look action on the proposed extension of the King Park sewer. There had been much complaint' received as to the nursance from the sewer emptying into the harbor near the shore, the original plans for extending it to Lime Rock never having been carried out. The board of health had made a complaint about it as had many private citizens. It was found that there was no money available under the appropriations for carrying on this work, but under the State Law the board of aldermen have a right to expend money for purposes necessary for the public health, so it was voted to authorize the street commissioner to extend the sewers originally planued at a cost not to exceed \$10,000.

There was a good-sized audience at the Newport Casino on Monday evening on the occasion of the musical and dramatic recital by Mr. Damon Lyon, The programme was an interesting one and all the numbers were well rendeted, Mr. Lyon again giving proof of his versatility and dramatic ability. He was assisted in the recital by Mrs. Lyon, Mr. Ray Gladding Groff, Miss Florence G. Carley, and Miss Marjory Lacey Baker. The programme included both musical and dramatic numbers and impersonations, the last being especially effective. Mr. Lyon rend the third act of "Peer Gynt" in an excellent manner. The last number on the programme was the rendition of the Cottage Scene from "The Lady of Lyone" in costume.

Previous to the special meeting of the board of aldermen on Monday evening, the Mayor and the members of the board paid a visit of inspection to those fire department houses, that were not inspected at the first visit.

Residents of Newport, or such of them as are early risers or late stayers, have paid much attention to the comet this week. It has been plainly visible to the naked eye.

#### John J. Peckham, Jr.

Mr. John J. Peckham, Jr., only sou of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Peckham, committed suicide by shooting with a revolver some time during Wednesday night, his body being found at an early hour Thursday morning. No reason can be attributed for his rash act, and his family was almost prostrated by the terrible shock.

The body was found just off the roadside on the Boulevard about 5 plelock Thursday morning by Edward Foley, watchnian at Jurgens' greenhouses, who was on his way home after completing his night's work. He notified the police and the medical examiner was summoued, who pronounced death due to suicide and gave permission for the removal of the body. There was a clean bullet wound near the temple and death had apparently been instantaneous. From the fact that people in the vicinity heard a pistol shot about ten o'clock on the previous evening it is supposed that that is the nour that his life was ended.

When word of the sad ending of the young man was taken to his family they were completely overcome by the shock. The first lutimation of the tragedy came by accident and the effect upon his relatives was for this reason. all the more pronounced. They had been much worried about his absence all night, for he was a man of remarkably good, habits and never stayed away from home over night,

John J. Peckham, Jr., was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Peckham and was 22 years and six months old. He was regarded as an exemplary young man, a faithful and capable employe. He had filled a number of important positions in Newport, having been employed for a time by Willlam E. Brightman, afterward going to New York, where he worked in a real estate office. After returning to Newport he was employed as messenger by the Newport Transfer Company on the trains running into Newport. His services were valued very highly by the company and his loss was greatly regretted by his employers, He was a member of Weenat Shassit Tribe of Red Men.

Besides his parents Mr. Peckham Is survived by six staters, Mrs. George N. Durfee, Jr., Misses Laura Neal, Sarah Allan, Florence Lillian, Ethel Gardner aud Frances Harris Peckham.

#### Launch Explosion.

A merry party of young people that had been out for a day's pleasure in a gasoline hunch met death and disaster Sunday evening when the gasoline tank exploded just after the pleasure craft had left Tiverton. A man and a woman were drowned and a number of others were seriously burned. The launch contained a party of 14 men and women who had been down the bay and were just starting back from Tiverion for Fall River, After the boat started there was a sudden halt of the machinery and then came a violent explosion that caused the flames to apread instantly to all parts of the boat. The occupants of the boat immediately plunged into the water to escape the fire and their screams for help were at nce responded to by many small boats from the shore. The rescuers did vahant work but in splic of their efforts Lydia Metcier and George Aupaya of Fall River were drowned. Had the accident occurred a little further from the shore the loss of life must have heen much greater. The owner of the hunch, Joseph Chenard, assisted greatly the efforts of the rescuers, helping many of the victuus to keep affort until help cause. All the party were more or less burned by the flames and four of them received injuries of a serious character.

#### Washington County Fair.

The annual Washington County Fair will be held at Kingston, R. I., ou September 17, 18, 19 and 20. This is the most important agricultural exhibition held in the State and every year it draws a large attendance, not only from the rural districts but from the cities also. Wednesday, the second day of the fair, will be Grange Day, when the Patrons of Husbandry in the State will be represented by large numbers of members. Thursday will be Governor's Day and Gov. Higgins and other State dignitaries will attend. On that day the annual address will be delivered by President Rowland G. Hazard. On Friday all children will be admitted free, that day being set aside for their especial benefit. In addition to the ordinary features of an agricultural fair there will be some splendfd horse races and high class vaudeville performances,

The management of the New Cliffs Botel gave a hop in the handsome music room of the hotel last Saturday night. A number of the permanent

residents of the city attended. Mr. Charles Bickerton Is expected to start home from England on October 15.

#### Prince Wilhelm Arrives.

At an early hour Thursday morning, soon after the Swedish croiser Fylgia had pushed her prow into the waters of Rhode Island, a cordial greeting to the State was extended to Prince Wilhelm and his crew by Captain "Tai" Dodge who had the honor of being the first man in Rhode Island to shake hands with this representative of royalty. Capt, Dodge boarded the cruiser off Block Island and piloted her to Newport, dropping anchor behind the Torpedo Station shortly before 10,30. The usual salutes were fired and ceremonious calls were exchanged at the Fort and Training Station.

The armored craiser Fylgia is one of the largest vessels of the Swedish navy and is thoroughly modern. She is commanded by Captain Lindgren and has on board Prince Wilhelm, grandson of King Oscar, who is serving as a lieutenaut in the navy. He is a tall and sleuder young man of easy demmooratic manners and a very pleasing personality. He was condully welcomed to the state and city by Mayor William P. Clarke who represented Governor Higgins as well as the city government. Besides a large crew of seamen the Flygia also has on board a number of unval cadets.

The men of the cruiser have been very much in evidence about the city. They are natty and well dressed and create a very favorable impression by their quiet and self contained demeauor. The Swedish residents of the city, of whom there are many, have laid themselves out to be agreeable to the visitors and assisted them very materially in their sightseeing as well, as in more formal entertainment.. Friday, evening the Swedish residents entertained the men at supper at Masonic Hall, about 190 men coming over from the cruiser. Mayor Clarke and the board of aldermen were present to represent the city and Prince Wilbelm and a number of the officers of the vessel dropped in for a few minutes.

The Prince is being lavishty entertained by members of the summer colony and all the functions of the week have been in his honor. Thursday evening he attended a dinner in his honor at the residence of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, afterward going with Mrs. Fish to the ball at "The Elms" by Mrs. E. J. Berwind. Friday morning the Prince visited the government stations and at noon took luncheon with Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore. In the evening he was entertained at dinner by Mrs. Ogden Mills.

On Saturday Prince Wlibelm will lunch at Mrs. Richard Gambrill's and in the evening will entertain at a small dinner on board the Fylgla, after which a ball will be given on the deck of the cruiser. On Sunday after a luncheon at "Crossways" the Prince will sail for Providence for a short stay before proceeding for Boston.

The Edwin Forrest Club, an organization made up from members of the Order of Elks in New England, will hold its annual summer onling in this city on Thursday next and it is expected that there will be a large attendance. Arrangements for the affair have been made by a committee consisting of Charles H. Sullivan, Frank King, Harry Diehl, W. D. Lombard, Fletcher W. Lawton, and William Weiner. The visitors will be taken around the Ocean Drive in carriages and will stop at the Life Saving Station where a clambake will be served and a general social time enjoyed.

The Sunshine Society held a plazza whist at the home of Miss Lillian B. Manchester on Powel avenue Mondayafternoon, ten tables being in use. The prizes were won by Mrs. William R. Howard and Mrs. Fred White. There was a tie for the second prize between Mrs. R. L. Oman and Mrs. White, the latter whoming in the playoff. The proceeds of the whist will be added to the fund of the Society towards Thanksgiving dinners.

Mr. Dudley E. Campbell has returned from Old Orchard, Me., where he went last Saturday to look after his family, some of whom were in the disastrous fire that wrought such havee to that resort. His family all escaped without injury but they saved only such clothing as they had on. The cottage in which they were staying was in the center of the burned district and was destroyed.

Funeral services for the late Miss Zela Gibbes were held from her late residence on Catherine street Sunday aftermoon and were private, being attended by only relatives and very intimate friends. The body was taken to New York for interment.

Mr. Obadiah Lum Sypher, of East Orange, N. J., died on Sunday last. He was formerly of the firm of Sypher & Co., who for years conducted a store on Believue avenue during the summer season.

Miss Katherine Allan and Mrs. E. S. Peckham have gone to Europe.

#### The Tennis Tournament.

While the attendance at the National Lawn Tennis Tournament at the Newport Casino this week has been very good and interest has been maintained, the contests have hardly been as thrilling this year as usual. The players from whom much would be expected on account of their former records have hardly been in the good form that was anticipated and defaults and defeats have been responsible for the dropping of several of them from the list of contestants after the first round. Society has taken an active interest in the tournament and each day has seen a richly costumed gathering in the grand stand.

The scores thus far have been as fol-

#### FIRST ROUND.

Westfall best Hale, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, Cushman best Talmadge, 6-2, 6-2, Mollenhauer, best Tucker, 6-1, 6-1,

2. Page beat Fosdick, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3. Larned beat T. R. Pell, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3. Richardson beat Catlin, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0. H. F. Franklin beat Kent, by de-

one. Torrey best White, by default. Thornton beat Stille, by default. Leroy beat B. M. Grant, by default. Hoskins beat J. D. E. Jones, by de-

Reggio beat Brown, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4 Register beat McDonn, 6-8, 6-3, 6-3,

O-1.
Anderson best Carpenter, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1, 6-1. d. 6-1. Gardner beat Morgan, S-6, 6-0, 6-1. Goadby beat Watson, by default. Stevens beat Nelson, 6-1, 6-1, 6-0. Dabney beat H. C. Pell, 6-2, 6-1, 9-7. Hobart beat Slocum, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4,

S. Johnson beat Plummer, 6-1, 6-2, G. C. Thomas beat Hodges, 6-4, 6-1,

s-o. , W. H. Trotter heat Walter V. Ben-nett, 6-4, 6-1, 6-8.

C. M. Bull, Jr., bent J. O. Downey,

7-5, 6-1, 7-5. Neul Sievens best Robert D. Nelson, 6-1, 6-1, 6-0. Robert Leroy beat B. M. Grant, by

default.

E. W. Catlin beat G. A. Richardson, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0. I. C. Wright beat H. I. Foster, 8-6,

i., Sands beat R. Gambrill, 6-0, 6-1, 6-1. J. R. Fowler beat L. J. Grant, 6-3,

6-3, 5-4. H. C. Johnson beat H. L. Hitchcock, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3. J. T. Gross beat Dean Mathey, 5-7,

7-5, 6-1, 7-5. F. C. Inman beat E. H. Frank, 6-0, 6-2; 6-2. G. M. W. Kohbe beat R. W. Thom-

as, 5-7, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1. E. W. Scott beat W. H. Preston, 8-6, 6-3, 6-2. R. T. Townsend beat, G. A. Phelps

Clarence Pell beat G. C. Hinckley, 6-8, 6-3, 7-9, 7-5. G. F. Parrish beat H. P. Cross, 8-6,

J. O. Ames beat J. A. Ross, 6-3, 6-2,

N. W. Niles beat R. W. Wilson, 6-0, 6-0, 6-4. Hugh Tallant beat Artuur Ingraham,

(6-1, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4, H. A. Plummer beat Saymour Johnson, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, Semp Russ beat W. M. Fisher, 6-1, 6-1, 10-8.

Rogers beat Mackinney, 6-S, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-0. Beals beat B. C. Wright, by default. Henahaw beat Little, by default.

SECOND ROUND. Larned heat Catlin, 6.0, 6-0, 6-2. Hobert beat Reyer, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2, W. C. Grant beat J. A. C. Colston,

W. C. Grant deat J. A. C. Coiston, by default. Register bent Franklin, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1. Westfall heat Reggio, by default. W. F. Johnson bent Hoskins, 6-2,

6 2, 6-4.
Gardner best Stevens, 6-1, 8-6, 6-1.
Holmes best H. A. Sands, 1-6, 6-1,
4-6, 6-4, 6-4.
Anderson best H. C. Johnson, 6-3,
7-5, 3-6, 3-6, 0-2.
Leroy best Howe, by default,
1. C. Wright best F. C. Colston, 6-2,
6-2, 4-6, 8-6.
Restricted best Warreer, by default

2, 4-6, 5-6. Partridge beat Warner, by default. Lovering beat Livingston, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2. Potter bent Bigelow, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3,

5·7, 6·2. Chace beat Sweetser, 6·4, 4·6, 5·7, 6·4, 6·0. Charlock beat Taylor, 6-4, 6-8, 6-0.

Thornton beat Adee, 6-3, 6-2, 8-6. Bull beat Rogers, 6-3, 6-9, 6-1, 6-1, Mollenhauer beat Trotter, 1-6, 6-0, 13-11, 6-4. Nettleton beat Foster, by default.

Inman teat Torrey, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4. Ames teat Page, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3. Niles beat Tallant, 0-6, 6-3, 6-3, 2-6,

C. E. Sanda beat Henshaw, 6-3, 6-1, Fowler best Thomas, 6-0, 6-4, 4-6,

-t. Gross beat Dabuey, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5. Gross beat Kobbe, 7-5, 6-2, 7-5. Russ beat Townsend, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, Palmer beat Cushman, 6-3, 6-0, 6-8. C. Pell beat Parris, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1. best Plummer, 26, 36, 68

THIRD BOUND.

Lovering beat Partridge, 6-4, 6-1, Larned, beat I. C. Wright, 6-0, 6-3,

3. Niles beat Ames, 7-5, 6-2, 8-6. W. F. Johnson beat Gross, 11-9, 6-2, Palmer beat C. Pell, 6-0, 6-8, 4-6, C. E. Sauds best Fawler, 6-2, 6-2, Cemetery Superintendents, J. A. C. Col-ton Cent Charlock, 3-6,

Leroy bear Holmes 6-1, 8-4, 6-4 Westfall beat Nettleton 6-1, 6-1, 1 Hohart beat Register 6-1, 6-2, 6-0. Bull beat Potter 6-1, 6-2, 6-1 Auderson beat Gardner, Jr. 6-3, 6-2,

Imman bent Scott 6-0, 6-1, 6-4. Mollenhauer best Rodgers 5-7, 6-3,

2, 0-3. Thornton beat Chase 6-2, 8-2, 6-4. Russ beat Beals 6-4, 6-1, 4-6, 5-7, 6-1.

#### Wedding Bells.

Nurlan-Morlarty,

Miss Margaret Veronica Moriarty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Morlarty, and Mr. Frank Edward Norlan were married at St. Mary's rectory Tuesday evening. The bride wore a gown of white Duchesse lace over salin and wore a wreath of orange blossoms with a long tulle veil. Her houquet was of gardenias of shower effect. Miss Agnes Morlarty, a sister of the bride, was the bridesmald and wore a gown of blue silk with a picture but to match. The dinies of best man were performed by Mr. John Charles Lutz of St. Louis.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents on Harrison avenue, which was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Norbin left on the New York boat on their wedding trip and were given a jolly send-off. The bride received many pretty gifts.

#### Grossman-Kaminskey, The home of Mr. and Mrs. Barney

Wilsker on Church street was the scene of a pretty wedding Wednesday evening when Mrs. Wilsker's sister, Miss Nettie Kaminskey of Providence, was married to Mr. George M. Grossman. of Chicago.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. B. H. Rosengard, Rabbl of Touro Synagogue. The bride wore a dress of white crepe de chine and a long talle veil caught up with lilles of the valley. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. The wedding gifts were useful and prefty.

Mr. aud Mrs. Grossman left on their wedding trip and will go to Chicago to reside.

#### Sollivan Adams.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Sullivan. daughter of Mr. Patrick Sullivan, was married to Mr. Henry Joseph Adams at St. Mary's church Thursday morning, Rev. Father Meenan officiating. The bride wore a dress of white slik mulic with valencienne lace trimmings and wore a talle vell caught up with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of carnations. Miss Margaret P. Sullivan, sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid. She were a gown of pink silk malls made over plak and lace trimmings. She wore a large picture hat. Mr. Daniel Crowther performed the duties of best man.

A reception followed at the home of the bride on East Bowery street, where a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Adams left by train for Boston on their honeymoon,

Mrs. Eleanor Hollingsworth, who was wanted by the police of Newport in connection with charges regarding the passing of worthless cheeks last May, was brought on from New York by Inspector Allen C. Griffith of the police department Tuesday night. She had been under arrest in New York but as the charges against her there were not prosecuted she was turned over to the Newport department. She was armigned before Judge Franklin on two charges and pleaded not guilty to each. Ball was fixed at \$200 on each count Later she was again armigned, waived examination, was adjudged probably guilty and was bound over to await the action of the grand jury in October.

Action has been begun to the United States Court in Providence on petition of certain Providence creditors to declare John T. Rengau of this city a bankrupt. Among the claims against him are those of Aldrich, Eldridge & Co. for \$25,000 and Armour & Co. for \$18,000. Mr. Reagan's place of business has been closed by the United States marshal and the Federal Court has fied un \$12,000 belonging to Reagan pending a full hearing of the claims. Mr. Reagan was placed under arrest at the justigation of the Armours and was subsequently released on bail.

The members of the Presbyterlau Brotherhood tendered a reception to Rev. George Whitfield Mead, Ph. D., at the residence of Mr. John T. Haire on Cottage street Tuesday evening. There were addresses by Rev. Dr. Mead, Rev. Dr. Webb, Mr. Harding of Middletown, N. Y., and Mr. Robert Frame

Some-of the members of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, attended the luncheon at Narragansett Pier on Mou-

Rev. George Whitefield Mend, Ph. D., will preach at the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning.

There were 231 persons in the party that came to Newport from Providence on the Warwick on Thursday under the auspices of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, Upon the arrival of the steamer here in the morning the party proceeded at nice to the Island Cemetery where they were given an opportunity to Inspect the cemetery, and an address of welcome was delivered by Hon, Robert S. Franklin, president of the cemetery

A luncheon was served in Masonlo Hall and afterward the visitors were taken by carriages to the Beach and around the Ocean Drive. The party boarded the Warwick for the return at 6.30. While here the visitors were entertained hospitably and each was presented with a couple of handsome Newport post cards.

#### Middletown.

Court of Probate. At the Court of Probate held on Monday last all the members were present, excepting John H. Peckham.

Probate herd on Annicay less an the members were present, excepting John H. Peckham.

James T. Barker was appointed Administrator on the estate of Julia M. Barker and required to give bond in the sum of \$12,000.00, with Henry C. Sherman and Clark T. Barker as aureties. On this estate Albert A. Anthony, Philip A. Brown and Charles A. Albro were appointed appraisers. On the pelition of Jessie Anderson, she was appointed Administratrix on the estate of her former busband, Alexander Anderson and diracted to give bond in the sum of \$1200.00, with J. Trumat B. Leb and Chark Burdick as smelles. For appraisers, William Crook, Packer Braman and Frucis Burdick were appointed.

In Town Council the official band of Charles H. Ward, Town Treasurer in the sum of \$30,000.00 with Lyman H. Barker, A. Herbert Ward and Arthur L. Peckham as sureties, was approved and ordered on file, representation being made to the Council that the apportunment of money made to Road Districts Nos. 1, 3, and 4 for ordinary repairs, had been expended, fit was decided to give an additional sum of \$150.00 to District No. 1 and \$100.00 to the other two Districts; portions of Borkery Avenue, Oliphant Lane and Mitchell's Lane were designated for improvement and the surveyors directed to proceed with the work.

Mrs. Mary M. Emery having providents and surveyors directed to proceed with the work.

details the work.

Mrs. Mary M. Emery having provided at her own cost and expense, eixteen barrels of dustoline to assist in laying the dust on Honeyman's Hill, in recognition of her liberal donation a vote of the drawn area.

nition of her liberal donation a vote of thanks was passed and ordered communicated to her.

For some time negotiations had been pending between the State Board of Public Roads and the Town Council, looking to the betterment of the entrance to the Town Hull from the East Main Road by paying the gutter. On Monday it was announced that the State Roard would have the suffer on Monday it was amounced that the State Board would pave the gutter if the town would contribute \$100.00 towards the expense. It was accordingly voted to contribute that amount, Charles M. Bull compained of the amoyance to his family and neighbors from the dust arising from the operation of the two trolley lines on the West Main Road from Nowport line to the Two Mile Corner, and asking that something be done to lay the dust on the two rullway tracks. The grievance was ordered communicated to representatives of the two railway companies, with request that action be taken to remove the annoyance, by applying water to the ground covered by their tracks.

The petition of the Old Colony Street

The petition of the Old Colony Street Railway Company for permission to thin trees in the lightways in the wake of the Newport and Fall River Street

Railway was granted and William S. Caswell was appointed to superintend the trimming.

The following accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town trea-

and ordered paid from the town treasury:

For highway work Elmer B. Sisson, \$93,00; for highway work William S. Caswell, \$194.42; for highway work William G. Brown, \$132,00; for pump for watering cart, Good Roads unchinery Company, \$50.00; for oil on the highway. Standard Oil Company, \$52,11; for shed for road Implements, Benjamin W. H. Peckham, \$895.00; for costs in State vs. Anderson, George 11. Kelley, \$3.95; for Poince duty, Elisha A. Peckham, \$80.00; for services as janilor & constable, Benjamin Caswell, \$19.85; Peckham, \$80.00; for services as juillor & constable, Benjamin Caswell, \$19.55; for services as Town Seegeant. Thomas G. Ward \$41.25; for brooms and brushes, Wm. B. Scott & Co., \$3.00; for bounty on skunks, Thomas G. Ward, \$4.00; for relief of the poor, Overseer of the Poor, \$35.00; total \$1008.35.
The connect adjustment to meet as a

The council adjourned to meet as a Board of Cunvassers on Tuesday, September 3, at 2 p. m.

Mrs. Emmle Le Valley, of New Jersey, is guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Blair on Berkeley Ave.

The family of Mr. Stenhen P. Barker of Newport, who have been spend-ing the past three weeks with Mrs. George E. Ward, have returned home.

The steam-roller owned by Alton Head of Jamestown, is to operation on Hunneman Hill where a portion of the bill is being macadamized.

Mrs. C. LeRoy Grinnell of Provi-dence has been guest this week of her mother, Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham on Green End Avenue.

The engagement of Miss Grace Chauning Ward, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Ward, to Doctor Joseph Ellsha Farmun of Providence, Joseph Elisha Farmun of Providence, and Miss Alice Loverene Albro, only daughter of Mrs. Rowens Albro, to Mr. Charles Edward Farmun of Fall River, a amounced. The ceremonies will take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church at 6,30 o'clock on Thursday, Sept. 5, and a reception will be held at 7.80 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ward on Turner's Road.

## Martin Hewitt, 8 Investigator.

The Stanway Cameo

Mystery. By ARTHUR MORRISON.

Published by Arrangement With Harper & Brothers. ŏooooooooo

T is now a fair number of years back since the loss of the fafrom Stanway enuro made its sonsation, and the only person who had the least interest in keeping the real/facts of the case secret has now been dead for some time, teaving neither relatives nor other representatives. Therefore no harm will be done in making the inner listory of the case public. On the contrary, it will afford an opportunity of yindicating the professional reputation of Hewitt, who is supposed to have completely falled to make anything of the mystery surrounding the case.

The cameo, as may be remembered from the many descriptions published at the time, was said to be absolutely the finest extant. If was a sardonyx of three strain one of those rare sar-donyx camees in which it has been possible for the artist to avail blussif of three different colors of superimposed stone-the lowest for the ground and the two others for the middle and high relief of the design. In size it was, for a cameo, immense, measuring seven and a half inches by nearly six. In subject it was similar to the renowned Gonzaga comeo-now the property of the czar of Russla-a mate and a female head with imperial insignfu, but in this case supposed to represent Tiberius Claudius and Messalina. Exparts considered it probably to be the work of Athenien, a famous gam cutter of the first Christian century.

The Stanway cameo had been dis-covered in an obscure Italian village by one of those traveling agents who scour all Europe for valuable antiquities and objects of art. This man had hurried immediately to London with his prize and sold it to Mr. Claridge of 'St. James street, eminent as a dealer in such objects. Mr. Claridge, recognizing the importance and value of the article, lost no opportunity in making its existence known land very soon the Claudius cameo, as it was first usually called, was as famous as any in the 'world. Many experts in ancient art examined it, and several large bids were made for its purchase. In the end it was bought by the Marquis of Stanway for \$5,000 for the purpose of presentation to the British museum. the marquis kept the cameo at his town house for a few days, showing it to his friends, and then returned it to Mr. Claridge to be finally and carefully cleaned before passing into the national collection. Two nights after, Mr. Claridge's premises were broken into and the cameo stolen.

Such, in outline, was the generally known history of the Stanway cameo. The circumstances of the burglary in detail were those: Mr. Claridge had intenself been the last to leave the premises at about 8 in the evening, at dusk, and had locked the small side floor as usual. His assistant, Mr. Cutler, had left an hour and a balf earlier. When Mr. Claridge left everything was in order, and the policeman on fixed point duty just opposite, who bade Mr. Claridge good evening as he left. saw nothing suspicious during the rest of his term of duty nor did his successors throughout the night.

In the morning, however, Mr. Cutler, the assistant, who arrived first, soon after 9 o'clock, at once perceived that nomething unlooked for had happened. The door, of which he had a key, was still fastened and had not been touched, but in the room behind the shop Mr. Chridge's private desk had been broken open and the contents turned out in confusion. The door leading on to the staircase had also been forced. Proceeding up the stairs, Mr. Cutler found another door open, leading from the top:landing to a small room. This door had been opened by the simple expedient of unscrewing and taking off the lock, which had been on the inside, In the celling of this room was a trapdoor, and this was six or eight inches open, the edge resting on the half wrenched off bolt, which had been toruaway when the trap was levered open from the outside.

Plainly, then, this was the path of the thief or thieves. Entrance bad been made through the trapdoor, two more doors had been opened, and then the desk had been ransacked. Mr. Cutler afterward explained that at this time he had no precise lifes what had been stolen and did not know where the cames had been left on the previous evening. Mr. Claridge had himself undertaken the cleaning and had been engaged on it, the assistant said, when he left.

There was no doubt, however, after Mr. Claridge's arrival at 10 o'clock. The cameo was gone. Mr. Chridge, utterly confounded at his loss, explained incoherently and with curses on his own carelessness that he had locked the precious article in bis desk on relinquishing work on it the pre-

vious evening.

The police were sent for at quee, of course, and every investigation made, Mr. Charlege offering a reward of \$500 for the recovery of the cameo, noon all the world was aware of the extraordinary theft of the Sinnway

It was in the afternoons of this day that Lord Stanway called on Martin Hewitt. The marquis was well known as a member of learned societies and a

great patron of act. "Probably you already guess my business with rou, Mr. Hewitt, You have seen the early evening papers? Just so. Then I needn't tell you again what you already know. My cameo is gone, and I badly wont it back. Of course the police are hard at work at Claridge's, but I'm not quite satisfied, The police, unturally and properly enough from their point of view, look first to find the criminal, regarding the recovery of the property shapet as a

secondary consideration. Of course I want the thief caught If possible and properly punished, but still more l

want the cameo.' "Certainly it is a considerable loss Five thousand pounds"—

"Ah, but don't misunderstand me! 1: lan't the monetary value of the thing that I regret. As a matter of fact, I am indemnified for that already. Clarldge has behaved most honorably-more than honorably. Indeed, the first Intimation I had of the loss was a check from him for \$5,000, with a let ter assuring me that the restoration to me of the amount I had paid was the least he could do to repair the result of what he called his unpardonable carelessness. "Is anybody suspected?" asked Hew-

"Claridge won't admit that he suspeets any one, though he believes that whoever it was must have watched him yesterday evening through the back window of his room and must have seen him put the cameo away in his desk, because the thief would scem to have gone straight to the place. But I half fancy that in his inner mind he is inclined to suspect one of two peo-ple. You see, a robbery of this cort is different from others. That cameo would never be stolen, I imagine, with the view of its being sold. It is much too famous a thing. A man might us well walk about offering to sell the Tower of London. So that it really scems more likely that it has been taken by somehody who wishes to keep it for mere love of the thing-s collector, in fact, unless, indeed, an ordinary vulgar burglar has taken it without know-

"That, isn't likely," Hewitt replied.
"An ordinary burglar, ignorant of its value, wouldn't have gone straight to the cameo and have taken it in preference to many other things of more apparent worth, which must be lying

Poer in such a place as Claridge's."

True, I suppose he wouldn't. Although the police seem to iblink that the breaking in is clearly the work of a regular criminal—from the jimmy marks, you know, and so on.".

"Well, but what of the two people you think Mr. Claridge suspects?"

"Of course I can't say that he does suspect them. I only fancied from his tone that it night be possible. He himself insists that he can't in justice suspect anybody. One of these men is lishn, the traveling agent who sold him the cameo. This man's character does not appear to be absolutely irreproachable. No dealer trusts him very Of course Claridge doesn't say what he paid him for the camed. These deniers are very reticent about their profits, which I believe are as often something like 500 per cent as not. But it seems Hahn bargained to have something extra, depending on the amount Claridge could sell the carving According to the appointment, he should have turned up this morning, but he hasn't been seen, and nobody seems to know exactly where he is." "Yes. And the other person?"

"Well, I scarcely like mentioning Mr. Woollett, because he is certainly a gentleman, and I believe in the ordinary way quite incapable of anything in the least decree dishonorable, although, of course, they say a collector has no conscience in the matter of his own particular hobby. He lives in chambers in the next turning past Claridge's premises—can, in fact, look into Clar-ldge's back window if he likes. He examined the cameo several times before I bought it and made several high offers-appeared, in fact, very anxious indeed to get it."

"Now, let me see. Mr. Woollett's rooms, you say, are near Mr. Claridge's place of business? Is there any means of communication between the roofs?"

"Yes, I am told that it is perfectly possible to get from one place to the other by walking along the leads."
"Very good. In regard to Mr. Clar-

idge's assistant now. Do you know anything of him?"

"Only that he has always seemed a very civil and decent sort of man. Honest, I should say, or Claridge wouldn't have kept him so many years. There are a good many valuable things about at Claridge's. Besides, the man has keys of the place himself, and, even if he were a thief, he wouldn't need to go breaking in through the

"So that," said Hewitt, "we have, directly connected with this cameo, besides yourself, these people: Mr. Clarlidge, the dealer, Mr. Cutter, the assistant in Mr. Claridge's business; Habn, who sold the article to Claridge, and Mr. Woollett, who made bids for it. These are all?"

"All that I know of. Other gentlemen made bids. I believe, but I don't

There was unwonted excitement at Mr. Claridge's place when Hewitt and his client arrived. Mr. Claridge, a brisk, stout, little old man, was talking earnestly to a burly police inspector in uniform. He came forward cagerly.
"The leather case has been found, I

am pleased to be able to tell you, Lord Stanway, since you left."

"Empty, of course?"

"Unfortunately, yes. It had evidently been thrown away by the third be-hind a chimney stack a roof or two away, where the police have found it. But it is a clew, of course."

"Ah, then this gentleman will give me his opinion of it." Lord Stanway said, turning to Hewitt. "This, Mr. Claridge, is Mr. Martin Hewitt, who has been kind enough to come with

me here at a moment's notice."

Mr. Claridge bowed and beamed on Hewitt through his spectacles. "I'm very glad Mr. Hewitt has come," he

Hewitt bowed in his turn and then

Mr. Claridge led the complete was combehind the shop. The desk was really a sort of work table, with a lifting top and a lock. The top had been forced roughly open by some instrument which had been pushed in below It and used as a lever, so that the catch of the lock was torn away. Hewitt examined the damaged parts and the marks of the lever and then

looked out at the back window. . There are several whiteows about bere," he remarked; "from which it might be possible to see into this

room. Do you know any of the people who live behind them?

"Two or three I know," Mr. Charlege answered, "but there are two windows—the pair almost immediately before us -belonging to a room or office which is to let. Any stranger might get in there and watch."

"Do the roofs above any of those windows communicate in any way with yours?"

"None of those directly opposite. Those at the left do. You may walk all

the way along the leads."
"And whose windows are they?"
Mr. Claridge hesitated. "Well," he said, "they're Mr. Woollett's, an excellent customer of mine, but he's a gentleman, and-well, I really think it's

absurd to suspect blin."
"Have any of your neighbors been burgled during the night?" asked

Hewlit, "No," Mr. Claridge replied; "there has been nothing of that sort."
Hewlit examined the broken door

and then made his way up the stairs

"Is this one of your valuable and crust-ed old antiques?"

with the others. The unscrewed lock of the door of the top back room required little examination. In the room below the trapdoor was a dusty table oh, which stood a chair, and at the other side of the table sat Detective Inspector Plummer, whom Hewlitknew very well and who bade him "good day" and then went on with his docket.

"This chair and table were found as they are now, I take it?" Hewitt usked. "Yes," said Mr. Claridge; "the thieves, I should think, dropped in through the trapdoor, after breaking it epen, and had to place this chair where It is to be able to climb back."

Hewitt scrambled up through the trapway and examined it from the top. The door was hung on long external barn door binges and had been forced open in a similar manner to that practiced on the deek. A jimmy had been pushed between the frame and the door near the bolt, and the door had been pried open, the bolt being torn from the screws in the operation.

Presently Inspector Plummer, having finished his docket, climbed up to the roof after Hewitt, and the two together went to the spot, close under a chimney stack on the next roof but one, where the case had been found. Plummer produced the case, which he

"I don't see anything particular about it, do you?" he said. "It shows us the way they went, though, being found just here."
"Well, yes," Hewitt said; "If we kept on in this direction we should be coing."

on in this direction we should be going toward Mr. Woollett's house and his francioor, shouldn't we?"

The inspector pursed his lips, smiled and shrugged his shoulders. "Of course we haven't waited till now to find that out," he said.

"No, of course. And, as you say, I don't think there is much to be learned from this leather case. It is almost new, and there isn't a mark on it." "Well," said Plummer as he returned the case to his pocket,

your opinion?" "It's rather an awkward case."

"Yes, it is. Between ourselves—I don't mind telling you—I'm having a sharp lookout kept over there"-Plum-mer jerked his head in the direction of Mr. Woollett's chambers. "Of course some of the work, taking off the lock and so on, looks rather like a regular burglar, but it's just possible that any one badly wanting the cameo would hire a man who was up to the work."
"Yes, it's possible."

"Do you know anything of Hahn, the agent?" Plummer asked a moment

"No. I don't. Have you found him

"I bayen't vet, but I'm after him. I've found he was at Charing Cross a day or two ago booking a ticket for the continent. That and his failing to turn up today seem to make it worth while not to miss him if we can help it. He isn't the sort of man that lets a clinnee of drawing a bit of money go for nothing."

They returned to the room. On the wall just beneath the trapdoor a very dusty old tall hat hung on a peg. This Hewitt look down and examined very closely, smearing his fingers with the dust from the haside lining. "Is this one of your valuable and crusted old antiques?" he asked, with a smile, of Mr. Claridge.

"That's only an old hat that I used to keep here for use in bad weather," Mr. Clarking said, with some surprise at the question. "I haven't touched it for a year or more."

"Oh, Then it couldn't have been left here by your last night's visitor," Hewitt replied, carelessly replacing it on the book. "You left here at 8 last night, I think." "Eight exactly or within a minute or

"Just so. I think I'll look at the

room on the opposite side of the landing if you'll let me." "Certainly if you'd like to," Claridge replied, "but they haven't been there.
It is only a lumber room."

A number of partly broken up packing cases littered about this room, with much other rubbish. He witt took the lid of one of the newest looking packing cases and glanced at the address label. Then he turned to a rusty old from box that shoot against a wall. "I should like to see behind this," he said, trigging at it with his bands. "It is heavy and dirty. crowbar about the house or some sta-

Mr. Claridge shook his head, "Haven't such a thing in the place," he said.

"Never mind," Howitt replied. "Another time will do to shift that old box, and perhaps, after all, there's little reason for moving it. I will just walk round to the police station, I think, and speak to the constables who were on duty opposite during the night. I think, Lord Stanway, I have seen all that is necessary here."

As they reached the front shop fiery faced old gentleman bounced in at the street door, stumbling over an umbrella that stood in a dark corner and kicking it three yards away.

"What the deuce do rou mean," he roared at Mr. Claridge, "by sending these police people smelling about my rooms and asking questions of my servants? What do you mean, sir, by treating me as a thief? Can't a gentieman come into this place to look at an article without being suspected of stealing it when it disappears through your wretched carclessness? I'll ask my solicitor, sir, if there isn't a remedy for this sort of thing. And if I catch another of your spy fellows on my staircase or crawling about my roof I'll-I'll shoot him?"

"Really, Mr. Woollett," began Mr. Claridge, somewhat abashed, but the change, somewhat analyses, or the angry old man would hear nothing and bounced into the street again. "Mr. Woollett is annoyed." Hewlitt observed, with a smile. "I'm afraid

Plummer has a clumsy assistant some-

Mr. Clarklye said nothing, but looked rather glum, for Mr. Woollett was a most excellent customer.

Lord Stanway and Hewlit walked slowly down the street, Hewlit staring at the pavement in profound thought. Once or twice Lord Stanway glauced at his face, but retrained from dis-turbing him. Presently, however, he observed: "You seem, at least, Mr. Rewitt, to have noticed something that has set you thinking. Does it look like

Hewitt came out of bla cogitation at "A clew?" be said. bristles with clews. But it is decided-ly a very remarkable one."

"Remarkable in what particular

"In regard to motive. Now, it would seem, as Plummer was saving to me just now on the root, that there were only two possible motives for such a robbery. Either the man who took all this trouble and risk to break into Claridge's place must bace desired to well the cameo at a good price or be must have desired to keep it for himself, being a lover of such things. But neither of these has been the actual motive."

"Perhaps he thinks he can extert a good sum from me by way of ransom?"
"No, it isn't that. Nor is it jealousy, nor spite, nor anything of that kind. I know the motive, I think that I wish we could get hold of Hahn. I will shut myself up alone and turn it over in my mind for half an hour present-

"Meanwhile, what I want to know is, apart from all your professional subtleties-which I confess I can't understand-can you get back the cameo?"

"That," said Hewitt, stopping at the corner of the street, "I am rather afraid I cannot nor anybody else. But I am pretty sure I know the thief." "Then surely that will lead you to the cameo?"

"It may, of course, but then it is just possible that by this evening you may

not want to have it back after all."

Lord Stanway stared in amazement. "Not want to have it back!" he ex-claimed. "Why, of course I shall want to have it back."

I think, Lord Stanway," Hewitt said, "that perhaps I had better not say until I have quite finished my inquiries. I have very little fear of a mistake, however, and I hope I may wait on you in a few hours at Picca-dilly with news. I have only to see the policemen."

"Certainly, come whenever you please. But why see the policemen? They have already most positively stated that they saw nothing whatever suspicious in the house or near it."

"I shall not ask them anything at all about the house." Hewitt responded. "I shall just have a little chat with them-about the weather."

In rather more than an hour Hewitt was back in Mr. Claridge's shop. "Mr. Charldge," he said, "I think I must ask you one or two questions in private.

May I see you in your own room?"
They went there at once, and Hew itt, pulling a chair before the window ant down with his back to the light. The dealer shut the door and sat onposite him, with the light full in his "Mr. Claridge," Hewitt proceeded

slowly, "when did you first find that Bord Stanway's camed was a forgery? Claridge literally bounced in his chair. His face paled, but he managed to stammer sharply: "What-what-what d'you mean? Forgery? Do you mean to say I sell forgeries? Forgery? It wasn't a forgery!"
"Then," continued Hewitt in the

same deliberate tone, watching the other's face the while, "if it wasn't a forgery, why did you, destroy it and burst your trapdoor and desk to ind-tate a burglary?" The sweat stood thick on the dealer's

face, and he gasped, but he struggled hard to keep his faculties together and ejaculated hoursely; "Destroy it? What what-I didn't-didn't destroy iti" "Threw it lute the river, then. Don't prevaricate about details."

"No-no-it's a ite. Who says that? Go away! You're insuiting me!" Clar-

Go away: You're maining and consider almost screamed.

"Come, come, Mr. Claridge," Hewith said more placably, for he had gained his point. "Don't distress yourself, and don't attempt to deceive me-you can't, I assure you. I know everything you did before you left here last night -everything."

Claridor's face worked painfully.

Ouce or twice he appeared to be on the point of returning an indigment reply, but he litated and finally broke down altogether.

"Don't expose me, Mr. Hewitt!" he pleaded. "I beg you wee't expose me! I baven't harmed a sool but myself. I've paid Lord Stanway every pouny back, and I never knew the thing was a forgery till I began to eigen it. I'm an old man, Mr. Hewist, and my professional reputation has been spotless till now. I beg you won't expose me."

Hewitt's voice softened. "Let us talk the affair over. Tell me about It," he said.

"It was that swindler Halm who deceived me in the beginning," Chiridge said. "I felt as sure as I possibly could feel that I had Lought one of the Buest, if not actually the finest, cameo known to exist. It was not until after It had come back from Lord Stanway's, and I was cleaning it the even-ing before last, that in course of my work it became apparent that the thing was nothing but a consummately elever forgery. It was made of three layers of molded glass, nothing more nor less, but the glass was treated in a way I had never before known of, and the surface had been cumpingly worked on till it defied any ordinary examination. "I was amazed and horrified. I put

the thing away and went home. Alt that night I lay awake in a state of distruction, quite unable to decide what to do. To let the cameo go out of my possession was impossible. Sooner or later the forgery would be discovered, and my reputation, the growth of nearly fifty years of honest application and good judgment, would be sone forever. But without considering this there was the fact that I had taken £5,000 of Lord Stanway's money for a mere piece of glass, and that money I must, in mere common bonesty as well as for my own sake, return. But how? Even if I confided in Lord Stanway privately, returned his money and destroyed the cameo, what then? sudden disappearance of an article so famous would excite remark at once. It had been presented to the British museum, and if it herer appeared in that collection and no news were to be got of it, people would guess at the truth at once.

"What could I do? Every expedient seemed useless but one-the one, I adopted. It was not straightforward, I admit; but, oh, Mr. Hewitt, consider the temptation—and remember that it couldn't do a soul any harm! No matter who might be suspected, I knew there could not possibly be evidence to make them suffer. More I needn't tell you. You know it. I have only now to beg that you will use your best in duence with Lord Stanway to save me from public derision and exposure. I will do anything-pay anything-any thing but exposure at my age and with my position.'

"Well, you see," Hewitt replied thoughtfully, "I've no doubt Lord Stanway will show you every consideration, and certainly I will do what I can to save you in the circumstances; though you must remember that you have done some harm-you have caused auspicions to rest on at least one honest man. But as to reputation, I've a professional reputation of my own. If I help to conceal your professional fallure, I shall appear to have failed in my part of the business." "But the cases are different, Mr.

Hewitt. Consider. You are not expected-it would be impossible-to succeed invariably, and there are only two or three who know you have looked into the case. Then, your other conapicuous successes -

"Well, well, we shall see. One thing I don't know, though-whether you climbed out of a window to break open the trapdoor or whether you got up through the trapdoor itself and pulled the bolt with a string through the Jamb, so as to bolt it after you."

"There was no available window: I used the string, as you say. My poor little cuming must seem very trans-parent to you, I fear. How, to begin with, could you possibly know that the cameo was a forgery? Did you ever see it?"

"Never. And if I had seen it I fear

I should never have been able to express an opinion on it; I'm not a connoisseur. As a matter of fact, I didn't know that the thing was a forgery In the first place; what I knew in the first place was that it was you who had broken into the house. It was from that that I arrived at the concluon, after a certain amount of thought that the cameo must have been forged. Gain was out of the question. You, beyond all men, could never sell the Stanway cameo again, and, besides, you had paid back Lord Stanway's money. I knew enough of your reputation to know that you would peres incur the scandal of a great theft at your place for the sake of getting th cameo for yourself, when you might have kept it in the beginning with no trouble and mystery. Consequently I had to look for another motive, and at first another motive seemed an impos sibility. Why should you wish to take all this trouble to lose £5,000? You had nothing to gain; perhaps you had something to save—your professional reputation, for instance. Looking at it so, it was plain that you were suppressing the cameo-burking it-since once taken, as you had taken & it could never come to light again. That suggested the solution of the mystery at once—you had discovered after the sale that the cameo was not genuine."

"Yes, yes, I see. But you say you began with the knowledge that I broke into the place myself. How did you know that? I cannot imagine a

"My dear sir, you left traces overywhere. In the first place, it struck me as curious before I came here that you had sent off that check for 45,000 to Lord Stanway on hour or so after the robbery was discovered. It looked so much as though you were sure of the cameo never coming back and were in a hurry to avert suspicion. :

"When I came here I saw suspicious indications in many directions, but the conclusive piece of evidence was that old hat hanging below the trapdoor." "But I never touched it. I assure you, Mr. Hewitt, I never touched the

hat-haven't touched it for months"-CONTINUED ON PAGE TREES.

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being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the weed do not occupy the same place of the same time.

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"Tolking of home plates, that reminds me," began Brick Morse, "of the greatest hit I ever made. It was back pt the recreation grounds in San Fran cisco, final came of the series with Stanford, score 3 to 2 against us.

"Remember the way that angle of the fence came in at center There was one of those wooden drags used to smooth off the infield. It had been left filted up against that corner of the fence, supposedly out of the

"I missed the first ball up, let three Lad ones pass, had a rotten high one called on me, and it looked all ou for yours truly. The next one came easy. I just shut my eyes and swung with all my might. 'I felt my hands silug on the bat. I went to first! Second! Three thousand people were up relling like maulaes. 'Oh, you Brick! Home run, home run!" I dagged third and went for the plate. 'Slide! You golta alidel" sounded in a roor like an express train crossing a trestle. Something struck me a terrible smash on the left slife of the head. 'Out!' yelled the umpire. Hit by his own batted ball." My hig hit had gone to the center fence, struck the seat on that smoother-seat was mounted on old spiral hed suring-and the ball had re-

bounded clear back to the plate!" "How near were you to home, Clinton?" inquired a listener.

"Oh, I was home all right. When I came to my fingers were touching the comer of the"-

Nope. The bureau,"-San Francisco

The ginten bread baked in Paris is daintiest and lightest thing in breadstuffs. It is made of pure gluten, which cannot be kneaded, but must be mixed with water and whipped like the white of an egg before being bak-This Parisinn gluten bread looks like baked lace.

Wisdom alone is a science of other Wisuom aione is a second

MARTIN HEWITT

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

might never have got the clew. But we'll deal with the hat presently. That wasn't what struck me at first. The trapdoor first took my attention. Consider, now: Here was a trapdoor most insecurely hung on external hinges. The burglar had a screwdriver, for he took off the door lock below with it. Why, then, didn't be take this trap off by the hinges instead of making a noise and taking longer time and trouble to burst the bolt from its fastenings? And why, if he were a stranger, was he able to plant his flumny from the outside just opposite the interior bolt? There was only one mark on the frame, and that precisely

in the proper place. "After that I saw the leather case. It had not been thrown away or some corner would have shown signs of the fall. It had been put down carefully where it was found. These things, however, were of small importance compared with the bat. The hat, as you know, was exceedingly thick with dust, the accumulation of months. But on the top side, presented toward the trapdoor, were a score or so of raindrop marks. That was all. They were new marks, for there was no dust over them. They had merely had time to dry and cake the dust they had fallen on. Now, there had been no rain since a sharp shower just after 7 o'clock last night, as the police told At that time you, by your own statement, were in the place. You left at 8, and the rain was all over at ten minutes or a quarter past 7. The trapdoor, you also told me, had not been opened for months. The thing was plain. You or somebody who was here when you were had opened that trapdoor during or just before that shower.

"The only other evidence there was pointed with all the rest. There were no rain marks on the leather case. It had been put on the roof us an afterthought when there was no rain. I also saw in the lumber room a number of packing cases—one with a label dated two days back-which had been opened with an tron lever, and yet when I made an excuse to ask for it you said there was no such thing in the place. Inference: You didn't want me to com-pare it with the marks on the desks and doors. That is all, I think. I am going now to Lord Sianway's. If I were you, I think I should apologize to Mr. Woollett in some way."

Lord Stanway, who in the hour or two of reflection left him after parting with Hewitt had come to the bellef that he had employed a man whose mind was not always in order, re-ceived Hewitt's story with natural astonishment. For some time he was in doubt as to whether he would be doing right in acquiescing in anything but a straightforward public statement of the facts connected with the disappearance of the cameo, but in the end was persuaded to let the affair drop on re-ceiving an assurance from Mr. Woollett that he unreservedly accepted the apology offered him by Mr. Claridge.

As for the intier, he was at least sufficiently punished in loss of money and personal humiliation for his escapade. But the hitterest and last blow he sustained when the unblushing Haim waiked sullingly into his office two days later to demand the extra payment agreed on in consideration of the sale. And the unhappy Claridge was obliged to pay it, knowing that the man had swindled him, but unable to open his mouth to say so.

The reward remained on offer for a long time-indeed, it was never publicly withdrawn, I believe, even at the time of Claridge's death. And several intelligent newspapers enlarged upon the fact that an ordinary burglar had completely buffled and defeated the bonsted neumen of Mr. Martin Hewitt, the well known private detective.

The Dread of Death.

Granted that it is the will of God that we shall remain on earth and live our appointed lives there, it is essential that mankind should feel the dread of death. Without that dread the world could barily remain peopled. The dread of death is to the soul what the law of gravity is to the body. It anchers us to the earth. Without that dread to weigh us down and keep us to the globe half mankind would be driven by curiosity, by the love of change, by the dread of enough by what Bacon "hilceness and satisfy," to push open the closed door and see what is beyond. Children and a few very happy and easily pleased people might perhaps say they would not explore further and that they were perfectly content with things as they are .- St. James' Gazette.

#### His Business.

A passing stranger was attracted by frightful screams coming from a little house not far from the road. Hurriedly tying his horse, he ran to the house and found that a little boy had swallowed a quarter, and his mother, not knowing what to do, had become frantic. The stranger caught the little fellow by his heels and, holding him up, gave a few shakes, whereupon the quarter soon dropped to the floor.

"Well, mister," sald the grateful mother, "you cert'n'y knowed how to

get it out. Air you a doctor?"
"No, madam." replied the stranger,
"I'm a collector of internal revenue." -Philadelphia Ledger.

How to Remember History. Teacher-With whom did Achilles fight at the battle of Troy?

Pupil-Pluto. "Wrong. Try again,"

London Mall.

"Nero? How do you"-"Then it must have been Hector. I knew it was one of our three dogs."

The Ones That Sold.

Father-Well, how does your hus-band succeed with his art? Does he sell any pictures? Daughter-I should think so! Why, there is not a single one left of those you gave us for a wedding present!-Fliegende Blatter.

If you can't be careful of what you be careful to whom you say it --Rolla New Era.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1907.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws. Revision of 1856.]

CHAPTER 143.

AN ACT in Relation to the Establish ment and Maintenance of Safety Funds by Fire Insurance Companies (Fassed April 18, 195.)

It is consided by the General Assembly as follows:

It is charted by the General Assembly as follows: Scetton I. Any insurance company organized under the laws of this state, authorized to transact a fire insurance business, may create the funds herein provided for, to be known and designated business, may create the funds herein provided for, to be known and designated as the guaranty surplus fund and the special reserve fund, and may avail itself of the provisions of this chapter upon cumplying with the requirements thereof.

Sec. 2. Any such insurance company desiring to create such funds may do so upon the adoption of a resolution by fis board of directors, at a regular meeting iteroof, to that effect, and filing with the insurance commissioner of the state a copy thereof, declaring the intention of such company to create such funds and to do business under the provisions of this chapter; and, as soon after the filing of such company in create such funds and to do business under the provisions of this chapter; and, as soon after the filing of such copy of the resolution as convenient, the insurance commissioner shall make, or cause to be made, an examination of such company, and he chall make a certificate of the result thereof, which shall particularly set, forth the amount of surphus funds held by such company, at the date of such examination, the whole or any part of which under the provisions of this chapter may be equally divided between and set agart to constitute guaranty surplus and special reserve funds, which certificate shall be recorded in the insurance department.

Sec. 3. After the date of filing any such resolution with the insurance commissioner such company shall not make or declare or pay in any form any dividend upon its capital stock exceeding eight per

resolution with the insurance commissioner such company shall not make or
declare or pay in any form any dividend
upon its capital stork exceeding eight per
cent, per annum thereupon and six per
cent, per annum upon the surplus funds
to be formed haraunder until after its
gnaranty surplus fund and its special reserve fund shall have together accumulated to 8h amount equal its capital
stock; and any part of the surplus profits
of such company above such annual dividend may be equally divided batween and
see epart to constitute the said guaranty
surplus fund and the said special reserve
fund, which funds shall be held and used
as hereinafter provided and not otherwise. And any company doing business
under this chapter which shall declare or
pay any dividend contrary to the provisions herein contained shall forfeit its
chapter and be liable to-be proceeded charter and be liable to-be proceeded against by the attorney-general for its

visions herein contained shall forten us charter and be liable to be proceeded against by the autorney-general for its dissolution.

Sec. 4. Whenever such company shall notify the insurance commissioner that it has fulfilled the requirements already expressed in this act, and that its guaranty surplus fund and its special reserve fund taken together equal its capital stock, the commissioner shall make an examination of such company and make a certificate of the result thereof, and file the same in his office; and if the commissioner shall find that said combined funds shall equal the capital stock of such company, thereafter such company may continue, out of any subsequent profits of its business, to add to such funds: Provided, that whenever any addition is made to the special reserve fundan equal sum shall be carried to the guaranty surplus fund.

Sec. 5. Said guaranty surplus fund shall be held and be invested by such company in the same manner as its capital stock and surplus accumulation may be held and be invested, and shall be liable and applicable in the same manner as the capital stock to the payment generally of the losses of such company.

Sec. 6. Said special reserve fund shall be invested accomining to existing laws relating to investments of capital by fire insurance companies, and shall be deposited, from time to time as the same shall accumulate and be invested, with the insurance commissioner of the state, who shall permit the company depositing the same to change such deposits by substituting for those withdrawn others of equal amount and value, and to collect and receive the interest or dividends upon such securities as the same may accrue; and said fund shall not be regarded as any part of the assets in possession of equal amount and value, and to collect and receive the interest or dividends upon fuch securities as the same may accrue; and said fund shall not be regarded as any part of the assets in possession of said company, so as to be or render the same libele for any claim for loss by

same name tot any cann for loss by fire or otherwise except as herein provided.

Sec. 7. In estimating the profit of any such company for the purpose of making a division thereof between said guaranty surplus fund and such special reserve fund, until such funds shall together amount to a sum agual to the capital stock of such company, there shall be deducted from the gross assets of the company, including for this purpose the amount of the special reserve fund, the sum of the following items:

First. The smount of all outstanding claims;

Second. An amount sufficient to meet the liability of such rompany for the unearned premiums upon its unexpired policies, which amount shall at least equal one-half the premiums received on policies having less than one year to run from the date of policy, and a pro rata proportion of the premiums received on the policies having more than one year to run from the date of policy, and a shall be known as the re-insurance liability. Third. The amount of its guaranty surplus fund and of its special reserve fund:

Fourth. The amount of the capital of the company; and

The amount of the capital of

Fourth. The amount of the capital of the company; and Fifth. Interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum upon the amount of the capital and six per centum per annum upon the amount of the said funds for whatever lime shall have clapsed since the last preceding cash dividend. And the balance shall constitute the net surplus of the company, any portion of which is subject to an equal division between the said funds as is herein provided.

Sec. 5. Whenever the claims upon such

tween the sald funds as is herein provided.

Sec. 5. Whenever the claims upon such company shall exceed the amount of its capital stock and of the guaranty surplus fund provided for by this chapter the sald countains shall notify the insurance commissioner of the fact, who shall them make or cause to be made an examination of said company; and shall issue his certificate of the result, showing the amounts of capital, or guaranty surplus fond, of special reserve fund, of reinsurance liability, and of other assets; and upon his issuing such certificate in duplicate, one copy to be given to the company and one to be recorded in the insurance department, the said special reserve fund shall be immediately held to protect all polley-holders of said company other than such as are claimants upon it at the date of said certificate, and said special reserve fund together with other assets, certified by the insurance commissioner as equal in value to the amount of the uncained premiums of such company, to be ascertained as hereinbefore provided, shall constitute the capital and assets of such company for the protection of policy holders other than such claimants and for the further conduct of its business, and any official certificate of the insurance commissioner herein provided for shall be binding and conclusive upon all partiles interested in such company, whether a stockholders, creditors, or policy-holders; and upon the payment to claimants, who are each at the dato of said certificate, of the full sum of the capital of such company and of its guaranty surplus fund and of its assets at said date, excepting only such special reserve fund and an amount of its assets equal to the liability of the company for uncarricely programs, as so certified by such insurance commissioner, such company of the order equal to the liability of the company for uncarned propluma, as so certified by such insurance commissioner, such company shall be forever discharged from any and all further liability to such claimants and to each of them, and the said insurance commissioner shall, after issuing his said certificate, upon the demand of such company, transfer to it all such securities as shall have been deposited with him by such company as such special reserve fund, and if the amount of such special reserve fund be less than fifty per contum of the full amount of the capital of the compan

a readilation shall be issued by the said instrance commissioner upon the stock-holders to make up such capital to that proportion of its full amount: Provided, Instrance commissioner upon the stock-holders to make up such capital to that proportion of its full amount. Provided that any capital so impelred shall be made up ut least to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and in case said company, after such equisition, shall full to make up its capital at least to said can of two hundred thousand dollars, as therein directed, said special reserve fund shall be held us security and liable for any and all lesses accurring upon-policles of such company. Such company thall, in its annual statement to the insurance commissioner of this state, set forth the amount of such special reserve fund and of its guaranty surplus fund. If in consequence of the payment of losses by fires, or of the special reserve fund and of its guaranty surplus fund shall be reduced in amount, below the amount of the special reserve fund, the directors of the corporation shall make no additions to the special reserve fund, the directors of the corporation shall make no additions to the special reserve fund. The policy-registers, insurance many, books of record and other blanks, office furniture, fixtures, and supplies are not to be considered as nesets, but shall be held by the company for its use in the protection of its policy-holders: Provided, however, that if any amount greater than a sum equal to one-half of its capital stock shall by such company, he shall so hold thereof in excess of a amount equal to one-half of what amount he shall so hold thereof in excess of a amount equal to such one-half of such capital stock and he shall from the limiter of such transfer, provided the amount development of the language thereof to such company as herein provided, and the amount so transferred to such company shall from the limiter of such capital stock of such company for the further conduct of its chapter, have been deposited with such company for the language thereof to such company shall from the limiter of such capital stock of such company for the further conduct of its business as hereinbefore the further conduct of its business as bereinbefore provided, and the securities of retained shall be regarded as the appetral reserve fund of such company, to which additions may be made as herein provided, and shall be held in the same manner, and for the same purpose, and aunder the same conditions as the original special reserve fund of such company was held.

that the capital of such company hus become impaired, he shall order the directors to call upon the stockholders to make up such impairment, and the board of directors may thereupon require the necessary payment by the stockholders to make good the whole amount of such impairment, or they may apply for that purpose the whole or any part of the special reserve fund and require of the special reserve fund and require of the special reserve fund and require of the stockholders payment of such amount as may be necessary to make up the balance of such impairment not made up out of the special reserve fund. The stock of every stockholder shall be pledged and lable for the amount assessed upon him to make up such impairment either in whole or in part, and in case any stockholder refuses to my such assessment the stock standing in his name may be sold at public auction after thirty duys' notice in such munuer as the directors may provide. If the board of directors decit to make good such impairment or any part the stock at all of the resold research and the resold research. make good such impoirment or any part thereof out of the special reserve fund

vide. If the bourd of directors elect to make good such impairment or any part thereof out of the special reserve fund, the insurance commissioner shall upon request of said hourd transfer to said company so much of said special reserve fund as is necessary for the purpose. No company doing business under this chapter shall insure any larger amount upon any single risk than is permitted by law to a company possessing the same amount of capital trespective of the fund herein provided for.

Sec. 10. From and after the dute when this net goes hato effect every policy not then in the hunds of agents Issued by a company which has constituted and set apart a guaranty surplus and special reserve fund under this or any prior law of this state, shall have printed thereon by such company a statement that the same is issued under and in pursuance of the laws of the state of Rhole Island relating to guaranty surplus and special reserve funds, and every such policy shall be deemed to have been issued and received subject to the general Laws, and Chapter 307 of the Public Laws passed at the January session of the general assembly, A. D. 1895, are hereby repealed. Provided, however, that the action of any company organized under the laws of this state, authorized to do a fire insurance business, in constituting and setting apart guaranty surplus and special reserve funds under the acts hereby repealed or under any prior act of the general assembly, is hereby confirmed and approved, and said companies may continue to hold and maintain the funds so constituted and set apart, subject hereafter to the terms and provisions of this tinue to hold and maintain the funds so constituted and set ayart, subject here. After to the terms and provisions of this act; and provided, further, that as to all policies issued prior to the date which by their terms are made subject to the act hereby repealed, said acts shall remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 12. This act shall take effect on the first day of July. A. D. 1997.

CHAPTER 1189.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 1187 of the Public Laws, Passed at the January Session, 1891, as Amended by Chapters 1825 and 1811 of the Public Laws.

(Passed April 18, 1901.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

It is enacted by the General Asaembly as follows:

Section 1. In addition to the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars atready appropriated to meet the expensed facurred under Chepter 1155 of the Fublic Laws, passed at the January assiston.

A. D. 1994, and the several acts in amendment thereof, providing for the construction of a new bridge upon the site of the present Rhode Island Stone Bridge, so called, the further sum of sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of suy maneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer from time to time for the said sum or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon receipt by him of properly authentical vouchers of the board of commissioners.

And said heard is authorized to no

sloners.

And said heard is nutherized to payout of said appropriation all expenses incurred in prosecuting or defending any action or actions at law or in equity arising out of any contract made or other set done by said boord in carrying on the work for which it was created, and to commence, prosecute, or defend any such action which, in the opinion of the attorney-general, it is necessary or proper for said board to commence, prosecute, or defend in order to profect the interests of the state and to enable the board to complete said work. And said board is also authorized to colicct, by legal proceedings or otherwise, or to adjust by compromise, any and all cations of the state.

See 2. This set shall take effect from and ufter its passage, and all acts of parts of acts inconsistent herewith are kereby rejeasted. ioners. And said hourd is authorized to pay

CHAPTER 1410. CHAPTER 1410

AN ACT Authorizing the Secretary of State to Distribute Certain Books in His Custody.

(Passed April 18, 1997.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The secretary of state is hereby authorized and empowered to distribute to public and reference libraries within the state copies of any books published by state sid which are in his custody and which in his judgment as available for said distribution. He may also distribute in like manner to libraries outside of the state which have deposited in the state library publications of a similar character.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passess, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby reposited.

CHAPTER IIII.

'AN ACT in Absordment of Chapter 4 of the "Court and Practice Act," Entitled "Of the Scellons of the Supreme and Superior Courts." (Passed April 19, 1007.)
It is enacted by the General Assembly as

(Passed April 12, 1975)
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. Section 38 of the court and gracific act, passed at the January sistion, A. D. 196, is hereby amended so not rood as follows:
"Sec. 38. The superior court shall hold its sessions every year at the times and places following, to with at South Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the third Monday of September, November, Petrany, and April at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the first Monday of October, Documber, March, and June; at East Greenwich, within and for the county of Kent, on the fourth Monday of October, January, March, and June; and at Providence, for the countes of Providence and Bristol, on the third Monday in September, and thence continuously to the second Monday in July of the following year. Provided, that there shall be no jury trials in Providence between the first Monday of July, inclusive, and the court and page.

day of October in each year, except by agreement of parties with the consent of the court and practice act is hereby amended so us to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Section 30 of the court and practice act is hereby amended so us to read as follows:

"Sec. 4). The superior court, except his vacation, shall sit in Providence county, at Providence, every Saturday; in New port county, at the waport, the first Monday in each month; in Washington county, at South Kingstown, the third Monday of September, November, February, and April, and the first Monday of July; and in Kent county, at East Orcenwich, the third Monday of September, and the fourth Monday of October, January, March, and June; to hear and decide all motions, petitions, and other matters made returnable on such days, in any cause or pruceeding pending in said count within the counties for which the court is held, which days shall be known as motion days: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the court from hearing and determining all such motions, petitions, and matters as may arise or be brought before it at any other time when it is in session within the county where the cause or proceeding is pending."

Sec. 3. Ecculon 4 not the court and practice act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. The superior court holden at Providence shall from time to time make up lists of causes to be tried at Woonsocket and Bristol not shall hold sessions at Weonsocket on the third Monday of October and the second Manday of January and May, and at Providence fourth Monday of October and the second manday of January and May, and at Providence fourth Monday of October and the second manday of January and May, and at Providence fourth Monday of October and the second manday of January and May, and at Providence fourth Monday of October and the second manday of January and May, and at Providence fourth Monday of October and the fourth Monday of October and the second manday of January and May and a Providence fourth Monday of October and the sec

at Weensecket on the third Monday of January and May, and at Bristol on the third Monday of January and May, and at Bristol on the third Monday of December and the fourth Monday of May, for the trial or other disposition of such causes."

Sec. 4. Section 42 of the court and practice act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 42. The superior court shall a each session holden at Bouth Kingstown in September, November, February, and April make up a list of causes to be tried at Westerly, and shall, at times to be appointed by the court, hold adjourned sessions at Westerly for the trial or other disposition of said causes.

Sec. 5. In all cases, civil or criminal, wherein, at the time titls act takes effect, any appeal shall have been lawfully distinct and he mending from one sec.

wherein, at the time this act takes effect, any appeal shall have been lawfully chained and be pending from any sentence, order, determination, judgment, of decree of any district court, court of probate, town council, commissioners, or other flody or lawfully constituted board of authority, to the superior court for any county, but not entered in and superior court, such appeal may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this act in the superior court for such county at the time when the same about have been entered in said superior court, in accordance with such appeal as clutimed, if this act had not been passait and provided, further, that any bont lawfully given or other sufficient steps lawfully taken before this act takes effect shall be sufficient to sustain such, appeal, and linat ony such bond shall be and remain in full force and effect as though given under this act.

Sec. 6. Every writ, subpnena, precept, clution, execution, and precess whitever, clutior criminal, that may be outstanding and lawy been issued out of or made returnable to the superior court in any county when this act takes effect, and every arrangement, attachment, summons, trustee process, arrest, levy, replevin, execution, warrant, capins, distress, recognizance, ball, bond, security, and overy other act, matter, and thing that may have been lawfully made, given, taken, or done thereunder or therein, shall be and remain in full force and effect; and every arrangement, attachment, summons, trustee process, arrest, levy, replevin, execution, only process shall be held and deemed to be returnable on the return day named therein to the superior court in the county to which the same is returnable if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 7. All persons bound over by any district court to appear before the superior court in any county, to be holden after this act goes into effect, shall be holden and obliged to appear before the superior court in the county on the day on which they were bound over to appear before the superior cour

I certify the foregoing to be true copies
Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT,
Secretary of State.

Flabbergasted Pa-"All, pater, I am no end glad to be

home from college." "What's that? "I am jolly well pleased, y'knaw."
"Hank, clean out the old stall! There's a new critier on the place."-

Infantile Chicken Broth.

Louisville Courler-Journal

Customer-What on earth is this broth made of, waiter? Surely it isn't chicken broth! Walter-Well, sir, it's chicken broth in its binfancy. It's made out of the water that the heggs are bolled in.

Sure Proof. "Is Plandudle truthful?"

"Well, he confesses that he covered his head the other night and didn't dare get out of bed when he thought he heard a burglar in the house."-Detroft News.

If you know how to spend less than you get you have the philosopher's

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Cart Allthus.

# Last Call!

#### RECOLLECTIONS

OLDEN TIMES

PROMAS R. HAZARD (Shepherd Tom.) containing a bistory of the

ROBINSON, HAZARD,& SWEET FAMILIES,

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216 NEW YORK AVE., PROV., R.H.

this rare work is now out of print and ly a few will be sold. It will not be re-

printed.
If you wish a copy of the lest work of Rhode Island's meet interesting writer, you will do sell to send your order at 70 Sz.
Pice, three dollars, until only fixed copies remain missful, when the price will be allyanced. Sent post, pull to any nediress on receipt of the price.

Address

#### A. W. BROWN, 216 New York Ave.,

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# JAMES P. TAYLOR,

139

Thames Street,

# Clothing

GENTLEMEN'S

# Furnishing Coods.

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s CLOTHING.

## Price of Coke

From June 15, 1903.

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels,

18 bushels, \$2,25

Common, delivered.

36 bushels. 18 bushels.

Price at works.

Prepared, Ilc. a bushel, \$10 for 100 busher Common, 9c. a bushel, \$8 for;160 bushe

\$3.50

Orders left at the Gas Office, 180 Phames street, or at Gas Works will be filled promptly.





AGENTS WANTED to sell the Ne els of Paul DE Kock. The Outlook says "he is one of the most amusing writers of the century;" and Bulwer wrote of him, " more racy and powerful than any other writer I 200 sware of." Pamphlet sent on request. GEORGE BARRIE & SONS, " a

#### 1313 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. WATER

ALL PERSONS, destrous of having water introduced into their residence or places o business, should me seasylication, at the of dee, Mariboro street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m.: to 2 p. m. WM. S. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

GOLDBECK'S

#### Diastasic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of dinsinse and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness Chronic Debility, Dispepsin, (due to organic disease or infinity), Nervous Exhaustion Ansonia, Mainutrition etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increase as strength, aiding lackation, and supilying sugar and phosphides to the milk, whereby the infant is nowished.

In alcoplessness it causes quiet and natura

The seeplessness it causes quite and assurateles.

Directions—A wine glassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be directed by the Physician. It may be directed with water and swelened to suit the fact Children in proportion to ago.

Sold by pilsand 20 Kinsley's Wheet, 10 Nowport, R. 1.

## The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone . House Telephone

Saturday, August 24, 1907.

## The first shovelful of dirt on the pro-

poted Cape Cod Canal was thrown on Monday at 12 m. When the last shovelful will be disposed of is problematic.

A corn crop of 2,700,000,000 bushets is predicted for this year. Thirty-tive bushels of corn for each man, woman and child in the United States is not so

Ex-Gov. Odell says neither Roosevell, Taft not any Republican selected by the former can be nominated for the Presidency, as Gov. Hughes is the Republican idol of the people. Providence is to have a fight this fall

in the Democratic camp for the mayorailty. Mayor McCarthy is to be opposed for nomination by Ex-Senator James H. Thurston. At this writing the light looks like a hot one, San Francisco is still earing for 17,-

439 persons to thirteen refugee camps. But in spite of all its setbacks the city will come out ahead if it can clean out its grafters. The refugee' camp vote, unfortunately, seems to be on their side, The New York World says that more

than 2000 New Yorkers, some of whom rank as millionaires, have sold their automobites in the last few weeks, and as many more cancelled orders for new anachines. Automobiles ought soon to be cheap enough for the ordinary man to buy.

J. Pierpout Morgan has returned from Europe and Wall street is feeling better. The great financier evidently don't like the President's attitude, but he is wise enough to keep his own connsel at present. He indicated to ble admirers that he might have something to say later.

Construction on the Panarua Canal has progressed so much more rapidly than anticipated when the appropriation was made to cover this year's work, that it will require \$8,000,000 to provide work to keep the present force employed throughout the year. Three cheers for Major Goethals.

Narragansett Pier has got a spasm of virtue just now and has closed all the gambling places in the town, at least temporarily. They are going to move next on Sunday liquor selling. The season is now on the wane so it doesn't make much difference to the law breakers how virtuous they are.

John D. Rockefeller will receive \$78.95 from the United States government as his witness fee for testifying at the recent hearing before Judge Landis. fle traveled 1449 miles, and is allowed 10 cents per mile for traveling one way and \$1.50 for one day's presence. This will help towards paying that twentypine millions fine.

During the past year the New Haven has ordered upwards of \$21,000,000 worth of new equipment, representing locomotives, steel freight cars, passenger cars, etc., etc. This expenditure does not cover expenditures for marine equipment. A large part of this equipment has been received and no more has been ordered.

Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland be-Heves that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. While prorecijng slowly along in his automobile the other day a trolley car came along which, it is claimed, was exceeding the speed limit. It bumped the mayor's machine and the mayor himself the motorman off the car and carried him to the police station.

The weather map for New England shows no rain during the past week in any part of the territory. In fact it has been many weeks since rain has fallen to any amount. Streams, brooks and hills are dry and the scarcity of water is causing much inconvenience and considerable suffering. The forest fires in Massachusetta and Northern New England are causing great dam

The President is a stayer. He does not easily back down and having taken a position is very apt to maintain it. his address at Provincetown he promulgated his policy, which is the punishment of the rich law breaker as well as the poor man, the curbing of the bad trusts and the proper support of all good corporations which obey the law. The trouble seems to be that there are so few of that class that the much more numerous other kind are agitated to know which of them is to be whipped first. They will probably know in due season.

Senator Foraker of Ohlo must be a thorn in the flesh for Secretary Taft. The latter promulgated his political platform,last Saturday night in a speech of some length, wherein the principal feature seemed to be his support of all the domes of the President. Now Forsker comes out with some awkward question for the Eccretary to answer. His views are not sufficiently explicit on the tariff question to suit the Senator and then again he wants to know what Taft is willing to do for the colored man on which subject the Secretary in his Columbus speech was silent. At the present time it looks as though the two Oldo men might enentually succeed in digging the political grave of each

#### , Room for Improvement.

Posimuster General Meyer is getting leady for the meeting of a new Congress by putting in shape a number of important changes for the department that it is said will be recommended in the annual report. These will include the establishment of a postal savings bank, a branch long carried on profitably in Eugland and numerous other countries. In Great Britain and Ireland at this time the postal depositors number nearly 10,000,000, and the system is steadily growing. The postmuster general of this country will also propose a lower rate of postage on foreign letters, the revival of the postal note, and a general system of selling stamps by machines to be installed and operated by the government.

Another feature promised is the establishment of an improved parcels post, and it is presumed that the head of the department will urge a popular system instead of the present practically prohibitive one of limiting parcels to four pounds and charging 64 cents for entrying such a parcel between any two domestic offices, though it could be sent from an American to an English post office for 49 cents. Both Germany and England make an immensely larger use of the parcels post at a much smaller charge, and there is a handsome postal surplus in both countries. Between any two post offices in the German Empire an eleven-pound package is carried for 12 cents, which is only one-fourteenth of the charge per pound imposed in the United States. The Post Office Department in this country is galning rapidly in volume of business. The revenue has grown from \$33,000,000 in 1880 to \$167,-000,000 in 1906. The gain between 1900 and 1906 was \$65,000,000. Such progress in revenue points the way to wider usefulness,

#### Massachusetts Electrics:

The Boston & Northern Street Railway has petitioned the railroad commission for approvat of an issue of \$450,000 additional bonds. Proceeds are to pay money borrowed for the following purposes: track and line construction, \$39,856; reconstruction work, \$210,146; cars and electric equipment, \$107,850; land and bulldings, \$24,793; power station and machinery, \$2,816; sundry and other property, \$20,268; and to provide for additions to the Chelsea power station at a cost of \$100,-000, making a total of \$511,729.

The Old Colony Street Railway has likewise petitioned for approval of an issue of \$200,000 additional bonds, for the payment of money borrowed for the following purposes: track and construction, \$37,415; cars and electric equipment, \$96,629; building, \$524; sundry and other, property, \$7,369; to provide means for construction of the Quincy power station, to cost \$92,000; making a total of \$293,938.

These are a part of the \$25,000,000 fifty-year 4 per cent. bond issue dated July 1, 1904.

#### Jamestown Jer-Centennial.

The Jamestown Exposition is now said to be completed and the public are cordially invited to come in and take a look at it. Rhode Island will celebrate there on September 10, the 84th anniversary of Perry's Victory on Lake Erle. The papal address on that occasion will be delivered by President Faunce of Brown University. Gov. Higgins will also speak and there will be other brief addresses. Judge Blodgett, the chairman of the Rhode Island Commissioners, will preside. The official party, consisting of Gov. Higgins and staff, the R. I. Commissioners, and a delegation from the General Assembly will leave Rhode Island on September 7th via Merchants & Miners Steamship line from Providence and will return on September 14. pected that there will be many other Rhode Island people at Jamestown on

that occasion. Dr. R. F. Scharff, a noted Dublin scientist, a delegate to the International Zoological Congress in Boston, is trying to frighten the people of the Hub to death by telling them their city is going to sluk into the sea. He doesn't think this will happen this year or next. To a geologist time is nothing, so he thinks it may be several thousand years before this dire event will happen but that it is surely coming if we wait long enough. The subject does not seem to have great interest to the present generation.

Things are warming up in the Phillppines. Since the election the natives, omboldened by the success of the revolutionary party, have begun to get rather bumptious and serious consequences are expected by those who know of the situation by reason of being on the spot. It may be that the United States will be obliged to flood the country with soldiers again before the Filipinus realize what "benevolent aselinilation," really means.

There have been several attachments put on the Vanity Fair Company this week. Evidently the company is not having very smooth sledding just at the present time. They have got a valuable property though and may come ont all right in the end. It is certainly the cleanest place of recreation on the shores of Narragansett Bay, and about the only respectable place from Rocky Point to Providence.

hiosquitoes are so plentiful in Central Park, N. Y., that the only way that couples can "spoon" is by burning Joss sticks and they attract the attention of other creatures besides mosu uitoes.

#### Pres. Roosevelt's Attitude.

The part of President Rooseveit's a ddiess at Provincetown that will be read with the most interest was the supplementary portion wherein he alludes to the present fluencial conditions of the world and the attitude of the administration towards, the corporations and large financial interests in this country. On this subject he spoke as fullows:

"During the present trouble with the stock market I have of course re-ceived countless requests and suggestions that I should say or do some-thing to ease the attuation. There is a worldwide financial disturbance. It is left in the nourses of Parls and Berlin. and British consols are lower than

for a generation.
"While British rallway securities also have depreciated, on the New York so have depreciated, on the New York Stock Exchange the disturbance has been particularly severe. Most of it, I believe to be due to matters not particularly the United States, and most of the remainder to matters whilly unconnected with any governmental action; but it may well be that determination of the government, to which, gentlemen, it will not waver, to punish terrain malefactors of great wealth, has gentlemen, it will not aver, to prosent certain malefactors of great wealth, has been respo sible for something of the transfe, at least to the extent of having caused these men to combine to bring about as much fraunchi stress as possible, in order to discredit the policy of

about as index influent stress as possible, in order to discredit the policy of the government and thereby secure a reversal of that policy, so that they may enjoy unmolected the fruits of their own evil dologs. That they have misled many good people into betteving that there should be such reversal of policy is possible. "If so, I am sorry, but it will not alter my attitude. Once for all let me say that as far as I am concerned, and for the I8 months of my presidency that remain, there will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, no letup in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law; for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this free government—a people through their governmental agents, or a few ruthless and domineering men, whose wealth makes them particularly formulable because they hide behave twenty of cornects or ly formidable because they hide be hind the breastworks of corporate or the breastworks of corporate or-

ganization.
"I wish there to be no mistake on this point. It is idle to ask me not to prosecute criminals, rich or poor. But I desire no less emphatically to have it understood that we have sauctioned understood into we satisfact of a vin-dictive type, and above all no action which shall inflict great or unmerited suffering upon the innocent stock-holders and upon the public as a whole.

holders and upon the public as a whole. "Our purpose is to act with the minimum of tershness compatible with obtaining our ends. In the man of great wealth who has earned his wealth housetly and uses it wisely we recognize a good citizen of the best type, worthy of all praise and respect. Business can only be done under modern conditions though corporations, and are numers is to heartly fayor the corporations, and

ern conditions though corporations, and our purpose is to heartily favor the corporations that do well.

"The administration appreciates that likeral but honest profits for legitimate promoting, good salaries for able and upright management, and generous dividends for capital employment either in founding or continuing whotesome business ventures are the factors necessary for successful corporate activity and therefore for generally presperous business conditions all these are compatible with fair dealings as between man and man and rigid obstween man and man and rigid obe-

dience to the law.

"Our aim is to help every honest man, every honest corporation, and our policy means in its ultimate analysis a healthy and prosperous expansion of the business activities of honest hundress man, and honest corporation. business man and honest corpora-

## A Wide Spread Discontent.

Maybe the Socialist candidate for governor of Rhode Island didn't ex-actly mean it when he said: "There is much for which we must be thankful; everywhere there prevails widespread discontent. Then maybe he did mean it. There are persons who are never so happy as when they are mis-erable, and we faucy they are relatives of those who are never so thankful as when they are discontented, or see others discontented. This candidate may have thought that if enough were discontented, he would stand a better

chance of being elected governor, and possibly this would be true.

Given discontent enough, simost anybody might be chosen to fill any office. What would happen afterward would be another matter. It is usually would be snotner matter. It is usually a dangerous thing for a man to be put into a place of trust and power because, people are in a condition of discontent. The habit is likely to continue, and its spokesman, turned from an agristor into a man with a responsibility, is usually somene that first to feel its force. ly among the first to feel its force. There is, it is true, a state of feeling which an eminent author has termed "divine discontent." But it does not ordinarily elect governors, for it is rare ly in a majority. That would be some-thing to be easiliently thankful for, yet there is not much reason for thinking that it is widespread.—New Bedford Standard.

The Commercial National Bank of Chicago has received advices from 30,-000 correspondents regarding the bustness attuation and the crop outlook. That there has been a let-up in business compared with last spring and winter is generally admitted, but it is acknowledged with entire satisfaction. On the crop outlook the bank reaches the opinion from the data gathered by it that this year's wheat eron will amount to 640,000,000 bushels, the corn erop 2,500,000,000 to 2,600,000,000 bushels, while the out crop will be deficient by about 150,000,000 bushels. Regard-Ing the fluancing of the crops the bank says there will be required practically as large a volume of funds as was needed last year,

Three registered mail sacks, containing \$250,000, were lost from the Burlington train between Denver and Oxford, Neba last Sunday night.

#### Election of Officers.

Newport Reading Room. ;

Governors for Three years—Max Agassiz, Thomas Dunn, Rowland King and Louis L. Lorillard. R. W. Goelet was effected a governor to fill the unex-pired term of the late E. M. Nett.

President—Delancy Kane. Treasurer—Pemberton II. P Becretary—Rowland King. II. Powel.

#### Watch and Pray. . .

"Which ye, therefore, for ye know not when the Master of the House cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the code crowing, or in the morning; lest com-ing suddenly he find you sleepfng."

Will the summons come when Pin No friend or kindred nigh;

To one to speak a cheery word Or kindly say "Good-bye"? Will it come when trees wave banners

green (igyly o'er fields of gold, Where, in the moon-lit hours of night, Fairles glad revels hold?

Will It come when from heavy leaden clouds Snowflakes fall swiftly down,

Spreading blankets soft and white O'er meadows hard and brown? Will it come when the songs of happy

Fill with joy the morning hours, Or when darkness hides from sight The beauty of the flowers?

It matters not when the summous winter, spring, summer, fall— We cannot loller or stay behind When we hear the Muster call.

Travel-stained and weary I stand to

day On the ridge of the Great Divide, Watching old Irlends, one by one, Pass over without a guide;

Ambilion long since hath taken wings With selfish loolish pride! Riches and fame! What worthless thugs On the ridge of the Great Divide!

Planning no longer, but hopeful still, Life's bright dreams laid aside— Do you wonder I pause and sadly muse on the ridge of the Great Divide?

No sad thoughts for the strong-who

atem
Boldly Life's treacherous tide;
But for the weak ones drifting about
Battered on every side.

#### Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1907, by W. T. Foster Washington, D. C., Aug. 24, 1907. Last bulletin gave forecasts of dis-Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent August 22 to 26, warm wave 21 to 25, cool wave 24 to 28. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about August 29, cross west of Rockies country by close of 30, great central valleys 31 to Sept. 2, exstern states 3. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about the sept. 20 street central valleys 31 August 29, great central valleys 31, eastern states Sept 2. Cool wave will cross west of Rockles about September 1, great central valleys 3, eastern

CLALER This disturbance will bring our of the greatest and the last hot wave of the summer. General but not neces-sarily dangerous storms will prevail on the continent and following these will come a great cool wave that will trans-form the weather from a very disagree-able summer hot wave to a pleasant cool wave that will bring thoughts of

cool wave that will bring thoughts of the sere and yellow leaf of the fall sea-son of the year.

That cool wave will threaten frosts far out in northwestern Canada and

That cool wave will threaten frosts far out in northwestern Canada and how far south those frosts may come I will not now undertake to say. I would not be surprised to see frosts in the corn belt during the passage of that cool wave and would advise all who may have an interest in the question of early northern frosts to keep a sharp lookout at that time.

The corn crop will not be mature at that time and that will be a critical time for that crop. I expect frosts in the northern part of the corn belt at that time but it is too early for that which is known to farmers as killing frosts.

Immediately following Angust 24 severe storms for the season may be expected. A cool wave moving eastward about 400 miles a day is expected to reach meridian 90 not far from August 25, but it will not be of any great relief from the most hot wave of the summer. I expect the hot term to continue over till after September 1, on meridian 90, and a little later east of that line. meridian 90, and a little later east of that line.

that line. September promises to be rather a pleasant month after the hot wave scheduled to reach meridian 90 about September 1. I expect the first week of the month to end with very cool weather as compared with the last half of August.

A great fall in temperature is looked for from September 1 to 21, with extensive killing frosts u it for from the lat-

ter date.

A great warm wave is looked for reaching merklian 90 not far from Sept.

25, followed by severe storms, a cool wave in the northern states and frosts last days of September that will reach northern parks of the cotton belt.

Rainfall of September is expected to, be in excess in the great corn growing sections of the Mississippi river, in the New England states, Maryland and Virginia. Elsewhere rainfall of that month will be deficient.

Temperatures of September are ex-

month will be deficient.

Temperatures of September are expected to average above normal about and north of the great takes, fu; New England States, Florida, the Carolinas, Alabama, Georgia and Texas. Elsewhere I expect temperatures to average below formial.

#### Portsmouth.

The Newport County Fair which is to be held on the Society's grounds in this town September 10, 11, 12, 13 will have many new features this year. The entertainments will be many and varied. The first evening, Tuesday the 10th, the Portenouth Dramatic the 10th, the Portsmouth Dramatic Club will entertain the crowd, Weddesday evening the Harry Dale Comedy Co. of Providence will perform, and Friday afternoon and evening, which will be Children's day, W. H. Gould, the high class prestigiator will aid in amusing the children. The entertainment for Thursday evening has not yet been arranged for.

#### Picturesque Language.

A Museuri orator is said to have got-ten off the following: "We live in a land of high mountains and low taxes; low of high mountains and low taxes; low valleys and bly crooked statesmen; blg lakes; blg strikes; blg drinks; blg pumpkins; blg men with pumpkin heads; silver streams that gambol in the mountains and plous politicians who gambol in the night; fast young men and faster girls; sharp financiers and shurp-toed shoes; fertile plains that are like sheets of water, and thousands of newspapers that lie like thunder."

#### Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

George T. Seabury of Kingston, N. Y., has sold to John C. and Thomas M. Seabury his one-fourth interest in the Seabury estate on Thames and Church streets.

John Murphy has sold to Nicholas Morrissey and wife the estate bounded couthwest, 40 feet, on Callender avenue; northwest, 67 feet, on hand of P. A. Underwood; northeast, 43 feet, on land of P. H. Horgan, and southeast, 66 feet, on land of Michael Curran.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Clarence Vose of Bellport, Long Island, N. Y., the unfurnished house at \$14 Hoadway to William H. Holt of the firm of Udall & Bullou.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold in Jamestown, Canonicut Island, a lot of 20, 500 square feet, at the corner of Bayer avenue and Canonicus avenue to Ralph R. Burker of Newport.

A. Butker of Newport.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Job A. Peckham a lot of 1000 feet of hand abutting on the Government familing and lying next to the Dally News building, at four dollars a square foot to Thomas B. Conneily, Sanitary Engineer and Plumber, who will creet a building there.

there,
A. O'D. Taylor has sold for estate of A. O'D. Taylor has son for estate of the late Arthur Hazard the cottage at No. 3-Evart street, with 3,500 feet of land to Matthew Coleman. A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Colonel John A. Lesfie his home at No. 7 Frat-ces street with stable and 8.534 feet of land to Miss Neille L. Greenleaf of Roston.

A. O'D. Taylor has repled for Mrs.

Chas, Acton Ives her furnished cottage at No. 53 Everett street to Paymaster Eugene F. Hall, U.S. Navy, of the

Training Station.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the lower half of the double tensment house at No. 7 Ledyard Place for W. H. Knobelsdorf to Millou S. Carr of the Old

betsdorf to Millon S. Carr of the Old Colony Railroad.
William E. Brightman has sold for John G. and Elizabeth G. Wright, to Mrs. Anule E. Chece, their rottage house and stable at 15 Bradford avenue, bounded northerly by land of George Callahan, 50 feet, and by land of Andrew McMahon, 50 feet; easterly by the Bradford estate, 50 feet; autherly by land of Mrs. Cutherine E. Adams, 160 feet, and weejerly by Bradford avenue, 50 feet, containing 5,000 square feet of land.
Wm E. Brightman has sold for

feet of land.

Win E. Brightman has sold for John L. Commings, trustee, to Mrs. Sarah Ann Simmons, the cottage house at 101 Maitland court, bounded northerly on Maitland court, 25 feet, easterly on land of E. J. Winsor, 621 feet, southerly on land now or formerly of Francis Tripp, 25 feet, and westerly on land of R. T. Johnson and wife 58 feet.

Win E. Brightman has rented the upper half of the two tenement house.

apper half of the two tenement house, 46 Church street, for Dr. Floyd W. Rogers, Administrator, to William Ormond.

Stockholm cable says that Mark Twain having been suggested and rejected, Rudyard Kipling has been designated as the winner of the Nobel literary prize this year.

#### WEEKLY ALMANAC. STANDARD FINE. AUGUST

norning, evening, New Moon, 1th day, th. 59m., moraling, First Quarter, 16th day, th. 5m., evening, Full Moon, 23d day, 7th. 15m., tnorning, Last Quarter, 50th day, 7th. 25m., evening.

#### SMALL FARM FOR SALE,

ABOUT 8 MILES FROM NEWPORT.

"I have for sulcan excellent little farm with 7-room cottage. Well, eistern, stable for 2 horses until 3 caws. Good carrings house. About a seres of bund. This farm is situated on Paracites Avenue in Middletown and would make an excellent ponitry farm. Price only \$330. Apply to

#### A. O'D. TAYLOR.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, 132 Bellevus Avenue, Newbort, R. I.

## Deaths.

In this city, 17th inst., at his residence, 487
Spring street, John Hagerly.
In this dity, 19th Inst., at the residence of his parents, 32 East Bowery street, George J., son of George W. and Gertrude Hopkins, aged H months and 5 days.
In this city, 2nh linst., at her residence, if hay View avenue, Anne E., widow of B'vt. Birló, General George Tew, in her 78th year.
In this city, 19th linst., Aaron A. Potter, aged If years.
In this city, Ang. 21, anddenly, John J. Peckham, Jr., only son of John J. and Mary Florence Feckham, aged 22 years and 6 months.

Florence Pecklam, aged 27 years and b months.
Funeral services at the residence of his par-ents, 28 Sherman street, Saturday, 24th Inst., attachock. Relatives and friends are re-spectfully invited to sitend. Burtal private. In Norwich, 22d Inst., Gardner C. Lulli-bridge, aged 57 years. Services at the funeral parlors of C. A. Cager, 70 Franklin street, Norwich, Conn., Sunday afternoon, Aug. 25, at 30 clock. Burlai In the family lot at New-port, Monday the 25th. Drowned at North Tiverton, 18th Inst., George Antaya, in hts 28th year.



SICK

HEAD

# ACHE

CLITER MEDICINE DO., NEW TENE.

Small Pill Small Door. Small Price.

#### SUIT WITHDRAWN

"Next Friends" of Mrs. Eddy Decide to Give Up Contest

#### ACTION "UNPROFITABLE"

Christian Science Leader's Counsel Charges False Protences and Ob-Jects to Surrender Before Question of Competency Has Been Decided

Concord, N. H., Aug. 22.-A sudden, though not wholly usexpected, ending of the master's hearing in connection with the suit in equity brought by relatives for an accounting of the property of Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy, leader of the Christian Science faith, came in the superlor courtroom here when Willfato E. Chandler, as senior counsel for the relatives, or "next friends," announced to the board of masters that they had filed a motion with the su-perior court to dismiss their action.

The sult was brought on the ground that Mrs. Eddy, being incompetent on account of age and infirmities to manage her own affairs, was the victim of persons associated with her in Christian Science work, who were named as defendants in the equity sult. The mosters, three in number, were appointed by the court to determine the question of Mrs. Eddy's competency and hearings before them have been in progress for several days. The autouncement that a petition for

the dismissal of the sulf had been filed with the superior court had been anticipated on account of many private conferences which had been held between opposing counsel. The reason for the petition for dismissal, as made khown at the hearing yesterday by Chandler, was the belief that success along the lines desired could not be obtained and the unprofitableness of any immediate result of a decision in favor of the "next friends" for the exact issue as now framed, compared with the burdens and disadvantages to be endured both before and after such a de-

Frank'S, Streeter, counsel for Mrs. Eddy, objected to a dismissal of the case before the question of competency had been decided by the masters, in view of the possibility that after Mrs. Eddy's death attempts might be made in behalf of the relatives to break her will, in which, he intimated, provision had been made for carrying on the work in which she is interested.

The masters decided, however, that under the commission given them by the court they could not proceed, in view of the filing of a motion with the court to dismiss the case, and announced that they would so report.

It was apparent that Streeter did not appreciate the action of counsel for the "next friends." He said he was sure he would be able to prove Mrs. Eddy's absolute competency to deal with her affairs. He also added that during the last two weeks of February she was dealing with her business with saulty and as a noble Christian woman, so far as her next-of-kin were concerned.

He admitted, however, that there was nothing to prevent the unconditional surrender of the "next friends." Streeter referred to the suit as au unique one in legal history and as being based 'on false pretences. He claimed that the suit was instituted by a great newspaper, which had bired and paid eminent counsel to conduct it. and that it was primarily an attack up on the religious teachings of a great

religious leader. In conclusion. Streeter said that nov other finding than one of competency would bring reproach upon the adminis-tration of justice. He said he spoke not only for Mrs. Eddy, but every aged citizen of the state whose property. person and religious liberty are now

endangered. With the termination of the proceedings before the masters the case reverts to the superior court on the question of petition to dismiss the origthose interested that Judge Chamberllu, before whom the action was brought, will grant the motion.

Chaplain Jones Out of Navy Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt has approved the sentence of dismissal from the navy of Chaplain Jones, who was tried recently by court murtial for financial irregularities. Jones was formerly pastor of the First Baptist church of Arlingion, N. J. He was appointed chaplain in

#### the navy in 1896. Decided to Recognize Mayor

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—The old board of police commissioners was deposed by Mayor Taylor decided to relinquish office to the new board. Chief of Police Dinau, after consultation with the former commissioners, handed his resignation to the new commissioners yesterday afternoon.

Police Looking For Bank Employe Washington, Aug. 23.—Edwin H. Potts, until a few days ago a trusted employe of the American National bank, is missing and the police are looking for him on a charge of harlug stolen \$11,000 of certificates of Erie railroad stock. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Japs Possessed Russian Secrets St. Petersburg, Aug. 22,-Three Japanese belonging to a traveling acrobatic

troupe were arrested at Rostof-on-the-Don with plans of fortifications and other secret military documents in their Alleged Murderer of Child

# Pascong, R. I., Aug. 23.—Charged with killing little Helen M. Brown of

Burrville, Ernest A. Pelsold, who sur-rendered to the authorities, was atraigned in the district court pleaded not guilty and was held in \$7000 ball for the September grand jury. Petsold protested his hinocence of the crime charged against him.

#### PEOPLE WILLRULE

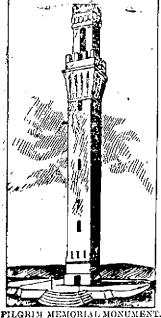
President Roosev lt Defies Ru hless Corporations

CHANGED CONDITIONS OF NATIONAL LIFE

Control Over Business, Use of Vasi Fortunes Must Be More Efficient Than at Present-Imprison nent for Violators of Ant.- frust Act- Na tional Government Should Exercise Over Rahroads Similar Supervision to That Exercised Over , National .Banks--No Corporation or Individrual Living Up to the Law Has Anything to Fear From Administration -- President Roosevelt's Speech at Laying of Cornerstone of Pilgrans' Memorial at Provincitown

Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 29.-The tip-end of Cape Coa is througed with visitors altracted by the program for the laying of the cornerstone of the Cane Cod Pilgran memutial monumenin the presence of President Russeveit.

The monument will rise from Town hill, the highest point of latal north of the highlands of the cipe, to a height of 250 feet. Numerous towns in Mas sachusetts and patriotic organizations. together with towns in Eugland, have contributed funds for individual stones of the monument, while the national overnment has appropriated \$40,000 the state \$25,000, and the town of Plymouth \$2000 for the great shaft.



In the harbor are anchored eight of the most formidable wurships of the United States navy, arranged in two

lines, between which the Twentieth Mayflower with President Roosevelt on board steamed, dropping her anchor within guashot of the place where the original Maydower first nothorsed 287 years ago on the 10th of November. The monument comments tates the arrival of that Mayflower, the landing of the first band of Pilgrims and the signing in the cable of the vessel of the fumous compact.

President Roosevelt was welcomed en shore by the town authorities and by Governor Guild. To the Massachubetts executive fell the honor of introducing the president at the formal ex-President Roosevelt delivered an address and was followed by James Bryce, the British ambassador, Senator Lodge and Congressman Lovering of Massachusetts.

The actual laying of the cornerstone

was under the direction of J. A. Blake, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, and the Maconic ritual was followed. William Bi Lawrence, former grand warden, reppesented the grand commandery Massachuseits and delivered a brief ad-4ress. Prior to the introduction of the president, Captain Sears, president of the Pligrim society, which has been largely instrumental in the arrangements for the erection of the monument, spoke briefly.

The President's Oration President Roosevelt received a tre-mendous ovution as he arose to address

the vast throng. He said in part:
It is not too much to say that the event commemorated by the monu-ment which we have come here to deditale was one of those rare events which can in good fulth be called of world importance. The confing hither of the Puritum three conturies ago shaped the destinies of this continent, and therefore profoundly affected the destiny of

the whole world. We can not as a nation be too profoundly grateful for the fact that the Puritan has stamped his influence so deeply on our national life. We need have but senul patience with the men who now roll at the Purithu's faults. They were evident, of course, for it is a quality of strong natures that their fallings, like their virtues, should stand out in bold relief.

Men must be judged with reference to the age in which they dwell, and the work they have to do. The l'urltan's task was to conquer a continent: not merely to overrun it, but to settle it, to till it, to build upon it a high in-dustrial and social life; and, while ensaged in the rough work of taming the sheggy wilderness, at that very time also to lay deep the lumnovable foundations of our whole American system of civil, political, and religious liberty achieved through the orderly process of law. This was the work | letted him to do; this is the work he did and only a meater spirit among

men sould have done it.
To the sons of the Paritans it is almost needless to say last the lesson share all athers which Purifanian can

teach this nation is the all-importance of the resolute performance of duty. If we are men we will pass by with contemptions disdain alike, the advisers who would seek to lead us into the paths of ignoble case and those who would teach us to admire successful wrongdoing. Our ideals should be high, and yet they should be capable of ach evenient in practical fushion. The true declring to preach to this nation, is to the individuels composing this nation, is not the life of ease, but the life of effort.

Shifting of Problems

There is no usualn our coming here to pay homoge to the men who founded this nation unless we last of all come In the spirit of trying to do our work resterdays that have vanished. The problems saint from generation to gentration, but the spirit in which they must be approached, if they are to be successfully solved, remains ever the

The utterly changed conditions of our national life massilates chances in certain of our laws, of our governmental methods. Our federal system of government is based upon the theory of leaving to each community, to each state, the control over those things which affect only its own members and which the people of the locality them-selves can best grapple with, while providing for national regulation in these matters which necessarily affect the nation as a whole.

It seems to me that such questions as national sovereignly and state's rights need to be treated not emphriently or academically, but from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. National sovereignty Is to be unlight insofar as it means the sovereignty of the people used for the real and ultimate good of the people; and state's rights are to be upheld insofar as they mean the people's rights. Especially is this true in dealing with the relations of the people as a whole to the great corporations which are the distinguishing feature of wodern business conditions.

Business Use of Vast Fortunes

Experience has shown that it is necessary to exercise a far more efficient control than at present over the business use of those vast fortunes, chiefly corporate, which are used (as under modern conditions they almost invariably are) in interstate business. When the Constitution was created none of the conditions of modern business existed. They are wholly new and we must create new agencies to deal effectively with them.

There is no objection in the minds of this people to any man's earning any amount of money if he does it honestly and fairly, if he gets it as the result of special skill and enterprise, as a reward of ample service actually rendered. But there is a growing determination that no man shall amass a great fortune by special privilege, by chicanery and wrongdoing, so far as it is in the power of legislation to prevent; and that the fortune when amassed shall not have a business use that is anti-

Most large corporations do a business that is not confined to any one state. Experience has shown that the effort to control these corporations by mere state netlon cannot produce wholesome results. I believe in a national incornoration law for corporations engaged in interstate business. I believe, furthermore, that the need for action is most pressing as regards those corporntions which, because they are common carriers, exercise a quasi-public function; and which can be completely controlled, in all respects by the federal government, by the exercise of the power conferred under the interstate commerce clause, and, if necessary, under the post-road clause, of the Constitution

As to Railroad Corporations

During the last few years we have taken marked strides in advance along the road of proper regulation of these railroad corporations; but we must not stop in the work. The national government should exercise over them a similar supervision and control to that which it exercises over national-banks. We can do this only by proceeding farther along the lines marked out by the

recent national legislation.\
The American people became firmly convinced of the uced of control over these great aggregations of capital, especially where they had a monopolistic tendency, before they became quite clear as to the proper way of achieving the control. Through their representatives in congress they tried two remedies, which were to a large degree, at least as interpreted by the

courts, contradictory.

On the one hand, under the antitrust law the effort was made to pro-biblt all combination, whether it was or was not hurtful or beneficial to the public. On the other hand, through the interstate commerce law a beginning was made in exercising such superwas made in exercising such super-vision and control over combinations to prevent their doing anything burneful to the body politic.

The first law, the so-called Sherman

law, has filled a useful place, for It bridges over the transition period until the American people shall definitely make up its mind that it will exercise ever the great corporations that thoroughgoing and radical control which it in certain ultimately to find necessary.

Ultimately the national government

must pass inws which, while increasing the supervisory and regulatory power of the government, also permits such useful combinations as are made with absolute openness and as the representatives of the government may previously approve.

Obstacles to Prosecutions In dealing with those who offend brainst the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws the department of fustice has to encounter many and great difficulties. Often men who have been gullty of violating these laws have really acted in criminal fashion, and if possible should be proceeded against criminally; and therefore it is advisable that there should be a clause in these laws providing for such criminal action, and for punishment by imprisonment as well as by fine.

Our aim is to try to do something effective: our nuruose is to stamp out effective device for this purpose; and we shall then use it, whether the device can be found in existing law or must be supplied by legislation. Moreover, when we thus take action against the wealth which works inhaulty, we are nering in the interest of every man of property who acts decently and fairly by his fellows, and we are strengthening the bands of those who propose fearlessly to defend property against all unjust attacks. No individual, no corporation, obeying the law, has anything to fear from this administration.

Labor and Health

I very carnestly hope that the legis lating which useds with the regulation of corporations engaged in Interstate business with also deal with the rights and interests of the wageworkers employed by those corporations. Action was taken by the congress last year limiting the number of hours that rall-way employes should be employed. We have now secured a national employers' Pability law; but uithoately a more far-reaching and thorough-going law must be passed.

I also hope that there will be legislation increasing the power of the national government to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people everywhere; the federal authorities, for instance, should join with all the state authorities in warring against the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. Your own state government, here in Massachusetts, deserves high praise for the action it has taken in these publie health matters during the last few years; and in this, as in some other national matters. I hope to see the inttional government stand abreast of the foremost state governments.

Our purpose is to acc with the mun of harshness compatible with ob taining our ends. In the man of great wealth who has earned his wealth houestly and used it wisely, we recognize a good citizen worthy of all praise and respect. Business can only be done under modern conditions through corporations, and our purpose is to heartily favor the corporations that do well.

The administration appreciates that

liberal, but honest profit for legitimate promoters and generous dividends for capital employed either in founding or continuing an honest business venture, are the factors necessary for successful corporate activity, and, therefore, for generally prosperous business condi-

All these are compatible with fair dealing as between man and man and rigid obedience to the law. Our aim is to bely every honest man, every honest corporation, and our policy means in its ultimate analysis a healthy and prosperous expansion of business ac tivities of honest business men and hanest corporations.

#### SMALL DYNAMITE PLANT

Found in Gellar of Worcester Member of the Huntchakist

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 23 .- The police of this city, upon the receipt of a telegram from Culef Inspector McCafferty of New York, searched the premises of Sarkis Restigian, a tailor, and selzed a case of material used in the manufacture of dynamite. Restigian is a friend of Pather Martoogessian, who was arrested in New York some time ago lu connection with an Armenian murder. The case was two feet square and was found in the cellar of Restlgian's shop. In the box were 15 small packages containing articles used in the manufacture of dynamite. The box had apparently been opened recently and again natted up.

Restigion told the police that the box was sout to him by some unknown per son in New York a long time ago. He said he did not belong to the old Huntchakist society, but was a member of

the new organization. The police took charge of the box.

Valuable Catch of Fish.

Boston, Aug. 22 -- Envied of the fishermen at T wharf are the members of the crew of the schooner Thomas J. Carroll, worth now about \$225 apiece more than when they went to sen three weeks ago. The Carroll brought a fare of mackerel which sold in the mart for the round sum of \$5630. With one exception this is the most valuable cargo of lish ever landed at T wharf, the ex-'ception being a \$7000 fare, also this

Rain Needed to Check Fire

Buzzarda-Bay, Mass., Aug. 23.-A shift of the wind to the southeast last night gave new life to the fire which has been raging in the woods in the neighborhood of Bourne for several days and which appeared yesterday to be under control. The most dangerous portion of the blaze is near Bournedale. It is thought to be under control, although, until a heavy rain comes, it cannot be completely extinguished.

Work Begun on Bay State Ditch Boston, Aug. 21.-Work on the Cape Cod canal is now under way. The first shovelful of dirt was thrown up by William B. Patsons, chief engineer of the enterprise. The spot chosen for breaking the ground is about half way between Buzzard's bay and Cape Cod In, Sagamore. The route of the canal is from Massachusetts bay at Sand wich through Sagamore, Bournedale and Bourne to Buzzards bay.

Boy Responsible For Wreck

Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 23 .- The identity of the person who placed a bolt on the track, causing a wreck of a passenger train, was discovered last night, when Peter Silva, aged 9 years, acknowledged that he put the bolt there to see the train-statten it out. The boy was not arrested, but will be called into court Monday. No one was killed by the wreck, though the engineer and fireman suffered injuries. .

A Discouraged Recruiting Officer

Itutland, Vt., Aug. 22.—Corporal James A. McLain, Jr., aged 25, an army recruiting officer, committed suicide here by drinking carbolic acid. He had been here for several weeks attending to duties of his position. A letter was found among his effects in which Me-Lain said that he was discouraged and was going to make way with himself. TAFT'S PLATFORM

Outlined In a Speech Before the Buckeye Republican Club

Columbus, O., Aug. 20.—Secretary of War Taft made what he was pleased to term his "political confession of faith" here last night. The Auditorium which has a scating capacity of over 6000, was packed to the doors and several thousand mande who estine to hear the secretary speak were unable to gain admittance.

The secretary spoke under the ausplees of the Buckeye Republican club and the address was notable from the fact that it is regarded as the platform upon which he will make his campaign for the Republican nondastion for president.

Mr. Taft made no formal announces ment of his candidacy, but he was introduced by Governor Harrls as the "next President of the United States," which was the signal for a prolonged outburs of applause.

Special interest was manifested in Taft's utterances on the tariff. He re-Iterated his previous declarations in favor of perision, and declared that it would be both unwise and unsafe for the Republican party to full to pledge itself to revise the Dingley law as soon after the next presidential election as possible.

Mr. Taft also declared in favor of linprisonment of individuals responsible ior ylelations of the anti-trust law and for the giving or accepting of rebates is more effective than fines. fense of President Roosevelt's policles evoked énthusfastic applanse.

Telegraph Strike Goes On

New York, Aug. 23,-Representa-tives of the telegraph companies and of the 'Felegraphets' union assert that they are satisfied with the situation in the telegraphers' strike. Superintendent Brooks of the Western Union was asked as to the possibility of arbitration if Labor Commissioner Nelli should come here. He replied that he did not see what Nell could do us the company would have no dealines with the union or its officers as such.

Brute in Human Form Mendrille, Pa., Aug. 22.—Henry

Lehma, charged with assaulting Alma Whitehead, 14 years old, has confessed to two similar cases of assault previous to the one upon which he is now held. One of the cuses to which he confessed was that upon Nellie Ott, 15 years old, at Ithligely, W. Va., on June 22 Inst. and the other was upon Mary Medsger, aged 14, at West Newton on July 6. Lebtut was identified by both these victims.

Mack's Presidential State

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 23.—National Democratic Committeeman Norman E. Mack, who reached Syracuse last night, reiterated his statement unde in Paris ome months ago that Roosevelt will be the Republican candidate for the presidency next year and that Bryan will lead the Democratic ranks. He refused to discuss Taff's chances as candidate. He considered Hughes the second choice of Republicans.

Demand of Berf Wagon Drivers New York, Ang. 23.-About 500 drivers and stablemen employed at the wholesale beef packing houses went on strike last night. They demand a uniform working week of 65 hours and increased wages. The companies have notified the retailers to send their own teams to the distributing depots for

Sacretary Root Overworked

New York, Aug. 23.—Secretary of State Root, who arrived here several dars ago, somewhat worn from work, is said to be taking the rest cure on a quiet farm outside the city. He is accompanied by his secretary, who looks

For More Than Two Years—Tries Women and Quack Cures and Found No Relief.

USES CUTICURA AND IS SOON SOUND AND WELL

"I was very hadly afflicted with ecpems for more than two years. The
parts affected were my llmbs below
the knees. I tried all the physicians
in the town and some in the surrounding towns, and I also tried all the patent remedies that I heard of, besides
all the cures advised by old women
and quacks, and found no relief whatever until I commenced using the Cuticura Resolvent. In the Guticura
Remedies I found immediate relief,
and was soon sound and well. G. V.
Beltz, Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 15, "05."

DANDRUFF KILLS HAIR Cuticura Soap Kitls Dandruff

Cuticura Soap Kills Dandruff

"I was troubled with dandruff on my head ever since I was twelve years old. I had beautiful hair up to that time. The dandruff destroyed my hair. I tried everything I could hear of. I had no doctor, but I went into a drug store where I was well acquesined and asked the druggist if he knew of anything that would be good for me, He said: "Of course I do. Just get a cake of Cuticura Soap." I got it, and it did my hair good the first time I used it. My pister-in-law couldn't keep the dandruff of the top of her baby's head, and the hair wouldn't grow. I was there, had a cake of Cuticura Soap with mo. I told her about it, and gave her the Cuticura Soap, and in about three months I went there again, the child's head was chevered with hair and not a sign of dandruff. My sister said it was the Cuticura Soap. The child is not pnat three years old and has a lovely head of hair. Mrs. E. W. Shigley, Columbus, Kap., Oct. 25, 1005."

Control Estres and listent Drainel to Eury Resolution of Main and Instant on the child is not pnat three years old and has a lovely head of hair. Mrs. E. W. Shigley, Columbus, Kap., Oct. 25, 1005."

Compite Estimate and Internal Presiment for Every Rumor of Internal for Every Rumor of Internal for Every Rumor of Internal Coulomb Son (26.) to Connect the Asia Cutture Ontoneous (20.) to Connect the Asia Cutture Ontoneous (20.) to Connect the Asia Cutture Connect (20.) to Connect Connect (20.) to Provi, Notice March 1981.

Industrial Trust Company,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - \$7,000,000 00

Money deposited in our Savings Department on or before August 15th draws interest from August 1st. Dividends payable in February and August. The present rate of Interest on these accounts is FOUR per cent.

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**NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS** 

The two days' centennial celebration at Houlton, Me., closed with a display of fireworks. Ten thousand people attended the celebration.

Arrangements have been made by the Rhode Island Historical society to mark the spot where the famous Peirce fight with the Indians occurred in Cen-

Convulsions caused by eating the tips off parlor matches resulted in the death of Alice E. Nichols, 20 months old, at Sturbridge, Mass.

Chinese students from educational in-stitutions in the eastern part of the gual conference.

Mrs. Louis Dorman, aged 45, was struck and instantly killed by an ex-

press train at Manchesler, Vt.
Preeman A. Heeler, aged 37, a properous furniture truckman of Portland, Me., committed saleide by cut-ting his throat. No motive for the act can be offered.

The season's General Conference of Conference Washing of Northhold Mass

has ended. It is generally considered as one of the most successful in many

Despondent on account of Ill-health and other troubles, Charles Bonner of Lynn, Mass., aged 45, superintendent in a shoe factory, shot himself in the , emple and died lustantly.

James P. Bannon, aged 20, while try-ing to exchange seats in a cance with a companion, fell into the Merrimack river and was drowned near Methuen.

Mrs. Rosle Resenthal, 28 years old, proprietress of a falllinery shop at Portland, Mo., was drowned in the Presumpscot river by the capsizing of

United States have gathered at Philips Timothy Conway, aged S. was Andover scademy for their third and drowned by falling off a dock at Providence as the result of a wrestling bout with Willam Dunn, also nged S.

Played "Indian" Too Real stic Everett, Mass., Aug. 22.-While number of boys were playing "Indiau" here, Daniel Walburn, aged 12, was shot and so seriously injured that he died on his way to a hospital. Leslie Hanson, aged 14, is alleged to have shot Walburn, and is in the custody of the police pending an investigation.

Men don't believe in a devil now, as their fathers used to do; They've forced the door of the broadest creed to let his Majesy through. Therefort a pint of his cloven not or a flery dart from his low. To be found in entire or air lesday, for the world has voted it so.

Ent who is mixing the fatal draught that paistes heart and built.
And loads the belot of each passing year with ten hundred slatus?
Who blights the bloom of the land to day with the flery breach of bett?
If the devil land, and never was, won't some-body rise and tell?

Who dogs the steps of the folling saint, and digs the pits for his feet? Who sous the facts on the fields of time, wherever God sows His wheat? The devil is voted not to be, and of course the tibutes tree. The devit is voted and to be, and of course the thing is frue; But who is doing the kind of work that the acvit alone should do:

We are told that he does not go about as a

We are told that he does not go atout as a robing flow now.
But whom shall we hold responsible for the even both for the contact the row.
To be heard in home, in church mut, Sinte to the devil, by auminimous vote, is nowhere to be found?

Won't comelouly step to the front forthwith, and make his bow and show. How the fronts in ordinary of a single day step to the fronts in ordinary of a single day step to the fronts. We want to know. The fronts fairly voted out, and of course the feetly going. But shaply grople would like to know who entries his business on.—Affeet J. Hough, in Jamestown, N. Y., Journal.

#### Find the Answer.

A certain young man took his best girl to the theatre. During the evening she complained of not feeling well, and they left before the show was over. He took her home, and when he said good night the girl was pretty sick. Next day it turned out that she had diphtheria. Then the young man began to wonder if he was booked for a slege with the disease too. He called on a physician by knew to get about on a physician he knew to ask about

it.

The physician heard the young man's tale. "Well," said he at the conclusion of it, "I think your chances to catch the disease depend on how you said good night to the young lady."

The young man was quiet a moment. Then he said: "Doctor, I'm much obliged. If that's the case, I'm not ludanger."

The young man went out. A minute later he stuck his head in the door, "Say, doe," he said, "diphtherla don't go very hard with stong, healthy young men, does it?"—Denver Post.

Farmer Jones, after eating a hearty

dinner, stepped out on his porch to en-joy a smoke, when he noticed in front of the house, which was on the main road, an overturned load of hay, and bestde it a small boy, seemingly in orant persecutive.

oeside it a small boy, seemingly in great perplexity.

"Well; my boy, I see you have had an accident, but never mind. Turn your horses to the hay and come in and have some dimer."

"I can't," said the boy; "pa'll be mad."

mad."
"Oh, no, he won't. Come ou."
"Nope, I can't; pa'll be mad."
"Now, look here, somy. You didn't mean to upset that hay. There's no hard done. Come right along and after you have had something to eat I'll help you to load up again."
The boy, cousented, anying as he looked back at the hay, "But I just know pa'll be mad."

know pa'll be mad."

After he had eaten and the farmer had started back with him to load up, the latter said, "Now, don't you feel

"Very much, sir, but pa'll be mad,

though."
"Why will your pa be mad?"
"Because he's under that load of

The late Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice in Wonderland," use to tell this story to illustrate the average mathematician's contempt for poetry:
"In the course of an argument about

poetry with an instructor in trigonom-etry he gave the instructor Tenuyeou's 'Charge of the Light Brigade' to read, "There, read that,' be said, 'and if you don't find it full of heauty I'll

you conversely to the structure ancered, looked at the page, and began to read—
"'Half a league, half a league, half a

league'—
"Then he threw down the book.
"If the fool means a league and a bail," he snorted, why can't he say so?"—N. Y. Tribune.

"What's this?" asked the man ac-

quitted of a charge of murder as his lawyer hauded him a paper. "That's my bill for services," explained the lawyer.

plained the lawyer.
"Get out!" responded the acquitted,
"You proved I was insane, didn't "I did."

"Well, you can't do business with a lunatic,"---Phila, Ledger.

"Johnny," said Johnny's little brother, "a fly is a fly because he flies, isn't he?"
"Yes; that's it."
"And a flen is, a flea because he flees, isn't it?"
"Shouldn't wonder."
"Then why are bees bees?"
, "Because they be," said Johnny.—Seattle Times.

Seattle Times.

Diplomatic Bachelor (who has forgotten whether the baby is a boy or girl)—Well, well, but he's a fine little fellow, 'kn't she?' How old is it now? renow, in the tree riow out is it now? Do her teeth bother lim much? I hope he gets through his second summer without getting sick. She looks like you, doesn't he? Every one says it does.—Puck.

"It's so sweet of you. Mr. Guffe."

"It's so sweet of you, Mr. Gully," she gurgled, "to want me to marry you. But papa says I'm such an extravagant girl. Do you think you could dress me?"
"Well," he stammered blushing, "I—think I could, if you don't have these waists that fasten in the back with hooks and eyes."—Cleveland Leader.

"Poor fellow!" said a benevolent woman, kindly; "what has brought you to this destitute condition?"
"My wife man "

"My wife, mum."
"Your wife! How is that?"

"Well, you see, mum, I've found her three good jobs, and bleesed if she ain't' lost every one of 'emi'—Tit-Bits.

"It says here," remarked a lady who was perusing a popular journal to her husband, "that widows make the

best wives."
"Probably so," was the reply, "but you can hardly expect me to die just for the sake of making a good wife out of you!"—Kansas City Independent.

"Be mine," he cried, in a voice sur-charged with anguish. "If you refuse me I shall die," But the heartiese girl refused him. That was sixty years ago. Yesterday he died.—London Tit Bits.

#### Robert A. Pinkerton.

The story of Bob Pinkerton's life, a story more facelinating to the workaday citizen than the highly colored but im-possible yarns of the clever Frenchmen that have tried their hands at the mystery of detective work, goes back to the civil war when young Bob, then 16 years old, was a mighty valuable memher of the secret service organization that the old man-Allan Plukerton-

organized at the request of President Lincoln.

The first of the Pinkertons was banging away at barrels in a cooper shop in Eight, Ill., when the Sherill of the country asked him to help catch a counterfeiter. They got the counter-feiter, and that started Allan Pinkerlon m the business of corralling crooks. He on the business of corralling crooks. He went to work as a regular detective on the Chicago police force, made good and withdrew to start an agency of his own. The nucleus of the present famous agency was formed in a masty little office in Lasalle street. It is younger son, Bob, was with him throughout the war as a spy, running the Confederate lines and getting valuable news for Grant and his Generals.

the Confederate lines and getting valuable news for Grant and his Generals. Some of the feats performed by the father and son earned for them the thanks of President Lincoln.

After the war the Pinkerton Detective Watch became famous, Pinkerton detectives were everywhere, bunting for murderers, embezzlers and forgers, but old Allan Pinkerton and his two sons soon found that there were more profitable means of employing the men than as mere detectives. Their employees became watchinen for banks, agents of corporations, bodyguards of rich men who feared assassituation and strike breakers. Agencies were established in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Paul, Kausas City and Denver, and the system was such that 2,000 or more men could be concentrated swiftly at any point where their services were required.

Old Allan Pinkerton laid down three fundamental rules for the management of the business; first, that no case

fundamental rules for the management of the business; first, that no case should be accepted on the basis of payment in the case of success, but that in all cases the charge should be at a per diem rate set and agreed upon; second, that no divorce case or cases having in any way to do with marital relations should be accepted by the agency, and, should be accepted by the agency, and, Third, that every man employed by the agency should have a fixed salary and in no event should accept any reward or graulty. Since the old man retired in 1884, the two sons have lived up to

in 1884, the two sons have lived up 16 the rules and made the service an organization of greater scope than Allan Plukerton bad ever dreamed of.

Robert A. Plukerton took charge of the New York office and William A. Plukerton managed the Chicago headquarters. They understood human mature the kind that he represented by the unorganized public and an extensive the second of the control of the co ed by the unorganized mob and sense-less rabble. Legislation never fright-ened them, because they knew the cor-porations which depended on their services would fight their battles for services would fight their nattles for them. One of the first principles of their business was absolute secrecy. News might leak from Potice Headquarters, but seldom from the Pinkerton offices. Their army of men scattered all over the country was under military discipline practically and responsible to none but Robert A. and William A. Pinkerton.

One of the biggest jobs that Bob Pinkerton ever handled was smashing the Homestead strike for Carnegie in 1892. The Pinkertons, armed with Winchesters, fought battles with the

1992. The Pinkertons armed with the Winchesters, fought battles with the Windhesters, fought battles with the strikers and men were killed on both sides. The part played by the Pinkertons was made the subject of inquiry by a committee of the United States Scoate in 1892, and Robert A. Pinkerton defended his men, asserting that up to that time they had been opnosed to 125,000 strikers in all parts of the committy in expants strikes had been to 125,000 strikers in all parts of the country in seventy strikes, had been assaulted, abused and shot at, and yet had killed only two persons in the whole time. After the Homestead strike desperate efforts were made by the labor unions to put the Pinkertons out of business. They got Sensters and Representatives to light for the extinction of the Pinkertons, but nothing came of it.

came of it. came of it.

The great strike on the New York Central, which is said to have cost the Yanderblits about \$2,000,000, was bandled mainly by Robert A. Pinkerton, The Pinkertons had a horde of men all along the line, but concentrated most of their force at Albany. For a time there were conflicts between Pink.

time there were conflicts between Pinkerton guards, strikers and citizens almost every day. On August 17, 1890, five persons were shot, one of them a чошац,

There have been few strikes in the coal regions South and West where im-promptu soldiers, directed by Bob Pinkerton, were not present. The famous strikes in the Hocking Valley, at the Erick Standard mines in Pennsylvania, the Bayonne long shoremen's strike, the more recent coal strike and dozena of little strikes were handled by "Pinks" commanded by the big,

cool Bob Pinkerton.

Among the famous criminal cases that added to Bob Pinkerton's fame

Among the famous criminal cases that added to Bob Pinkerton's fame were the American Exchange Bank robbery and the International forgery case, in which the Bidwell brothers, Auslin and George, figured. The Bidwells, in the early '70s, swindled the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street out of \$2,500,000 and were imbed by Bob Pinkerton. Edmund Strigs Crawford, who stole \$41,000 from the American Exchange Bank in 1890, was captured by Bob Pinkerton after a 5,000 mile chase which ended in Honduras. For thirty years or so Bob Pinkerton policed the big Eastern racetracks and made them too hot for the discreet pick-pocket and crook. Wall Street for years was a centre of his activity. He was called upon to assign men to shadow suspected employees of big financial concerns, to protect the persons of nervous millionalres who had received threatening letters and to reover stolen money or secutibles. It is said that Robert Pinkerton insiled many a thief in Wall Street without the story of the exploit ever leaking out of his office.

"At evon quite sure, you were acci-

"Are you quite sure you were acci-dently shot?" asked the hospital sur-

geon.
"Olyes," gasped the victim. "Jig-gibs—was—fooling—with the gun—and pointed it—
"Is there any last message you wish

to-"Yes-ah!-just tell-htm I said; 'I told-you-so,' "-Phila, Press,

Boarder. You can divide a chicken with mathematical accuracy, Mrs. Hashington. Mrs. Hashington. Dividing it is easy enough, I wish I could multiply it.—London Answers.

"What kind of a man would you like for a husband?" "Oh, either a bachelor or a widower. I'm not particular which."--Blustrat-ed R!».

1

#### The Decay of Glass.

Few yleitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York are aware, while admiring the hidescence of the glass bottles, plates and other ancient arileiss of ornament and use discovered in Cyprus, that the prismatic bues dis-played are a result of the decay of the

When distillegration sets in the substance of the glass splits into exceed-lugly thin lamine, which, as the sun-

light traverses them, give rise to a splendid play of colors.

Like forest leaves, these delicate glusses signalize their approaching dissolution by becoming more beautiful.

#### His Good News.

"I have," said a lawyer as he en-tered his condemned ellent's cell, "good news at last."
"A reprieve?" vagerly excludined the

"No, not a reprieve, but your nucle has left you 2500, and now you can meet your fale with the satisfying feeling that the noble efforts of your lawyer in your behalf will not go untowarded."—London Tit-Bits.

#### A Happy Couple.

The Man. None of their relatives will speak to them since their elope-The Girl. They ought to be a very bappy couple.—Puck.

#### Backward Season.

Knicker. Get a bite? Racker. Yes, but I don't know whether it is fish or frost.—New York Sun.

#### Another Policy.

Kulcker. So you think commuters should be regulated by the President? Bucker. Yes, they are common carriers .- New York Sun.

According to an old authority, a mole on right cheek or right arm sig-

more on fight cases of right and sig-sifies harpiness in love affairs; on the right hand a happy marriage. A note on the left check or left arm signifies adverse fortune, particularly as regards love affairs; on the left hand, an unfortunate marriage from a world-

an unfortunate marriage from a worldly point of view.

Moles on the right cheek or arm, in
combination with one or more on the
left hand, point to more good fortune
in love affairs than in money matters.

A mole at the corner of the right eve
predicts a rich and indulgent husband.

A mole on the right side of the right

A mole on the right side of the chin shows good fortune, long life. A mole on the chin, if it be light yellow in color, denotes that a woman will be a good housewife; if brown in

color, it portends a happy married life, A mole on the tip of the nose shows to a woman likelihood of much admiration and jealous lovers, in her dealings with whom she is recommended to exercise great caution and discretion— Pittsburg Press.

That late hours are a frequent cause if the appearance of premature wrin-

of the appearance.

Kies?

That if we look the trouble occasionally to "count our mercles" most of us would find that we have more to be a worked for than to grumble at? e thankful for than to grumble at?

That "absence of occupation is not

rest? That you cannot expect admiration if you never take any trouble to de-serve it?

serve it?
That if you really care for a person you will not say unkind things to or of them.

That personal remarks are seldom in good tuste? That when you meet a friend and say to her, "How poorly you are looking!" It is by no means paying her a compliment?

That your children will not love you a bit less for your firmness in saying nous at the right moment?—Home Notes.

"I am truly sorry to give you pain, Mr. Hankinson," said the young lady, "but please do not allude to the subject again. I can never be your wife,?!

"That is your final answer, Miss

Irene?"
"It is."
"Nothing can luduce you to change your decision?' "My mind is finally and unalterably made up.

"Miss frene," said the young man,

rising and looking about for his hat, be-fore coming here this evening I made a bet of five bollars with Van Perkins that you would say 'No' to my propo-sal. I have won. It was taking a risk, but I was dead broke. Miss risk, but I was dead broke. Alsa frene," he continued; his voice quiver-ing with emotion, "you have saved a despairing man from the fate of suicide and won the lifelong respect and esteem of a grateful heart. Good evening.

Alice. She's angry.

Kate. Why? Alice. He asked her for a lock of

her hair.

her hair.

Kate. Well?
Allice. Then, afterward, she asked him to send it back to her.

Kate. Well?
Alice. And he sent her a lock that wasn't the right color.—Somerville Journal.

A remarkable story comes from Oklahoma, says the Kausas City Journal. A young man, sturdy and Industrious, found a young woman's name and address written on a box of berries shipped from a distant county. He did not start a correspondence with her and they were not married. and they were not married.

Mr. Kicker-Dr. Emdee, the noted specialist, charged me ten dollars for telling me there was nothing wrong

with me.

Mr. Wicker—Fearful!

Mr.Kicker—II he had discovered some dangerous disease I wouldn't have minded the money.

"Fifty miles an hour, now," blased the daring motorist as he gripped the steering wheel still more firmly. "Are you brave enough to stand it?" "Yes; I am full of grit," replied the pretty girl as she swallowed another plut of dust.

"Mercy, where does all that profanlly come from?"
"From Blugley's garage. He's in there trying to thiker up his car in time to get to church."—Brooklyn Eagle.

"How on earth did you get into this awful state?"
"Don't tell the failroad authorities makin, but I came on a freight train."

Bears the Bignature Charff Flitcher.

and the Walter of the about their way to the west and

#### On the Contrary.

Miss Guddle. I was awfully sur-prised to hear that Belle was married. Miss Wise. Yes; it was rather sud-

Miss wise. A copy of the people are very augry, I bear. They say her husband is a man of absolutely no family.

Miss Wise. That's not true. He was a widower with four children.—

Philadelphia Press.

#### At Washington.

Tommy. Pa, what is natural history?
Pa. Letters going into pigeon holes.
--New York Sun.

Mistress. North, I told you to give that man with the hand organ a quarter to go down to the next black and grind his muchine in front of Mrs. Upps-Fart's house—and he's out here on our Eldewalk again.

North—Yis, mune. He snys th' leddy in the next block gave 'im half a dollar to come back here, mum.—Chicago Tribune.

"In the past," said a college president, "I met an uncould person at a dinner, and being told by an acquaintance that he had three degrees, I asked

why it was.

\*\*\*Well,' said my friend, 'the third was given him because he had two, the second because he had one, and the first one because he had none. 12 Detroit Free Press. Caller. Do you think the doctor is

gaing to help you. Mr. Jones?

Jones. He may, if I can only follow orders. He told nie to drink hot water thirty minutes before every meal, but I'll be blamed if it shift hard work to drink het water for thirty minutes.

—Harper's Weekly. "Why have you taken your son out of school without asking permission?" Father (a grocer). But they were ruining him. I wish to bring him up to carry on my business, and they were teaching him that there are 18 ounces in a pound.—Translated for Transatiantic Tates from Il Motto per Ridere.

Parson. Where is the other man

Parson. Where is the bitter may who used to be here as gate keeper?
Park Gatekeeper. He's dead, sir.
Parkon—(with feelings). Dead! Pour fellow! Joined the great majority, eh?
Park Gatekeeper. Oh, I wouldn't like to say that, sir. He was a good enough man as far as I know.—Punch.

"Now, then," said the policeman,
"you've golto come and have a bath,"
The tranip, sadly in need of it, remonstrated. "A barf!" he exclaimed,
"A barf, with water! Why, it would kill me. If you must do something, couldn't you use one of them vacuum cleaners on me? If would be heaps better than a barf!"

Master. If your friend horrows 1000 Ansier. If your friend norrows 1050 frances a mouth, how much will be owe at the end of the year?
Pupil. A thousand francs!
"You do not know the elements of

arithmetic<sup>m</sup>

"That may be but I know my friend, Il Motto per Ridere. "What time did you get home from

the banquet?"
"Three in the morning." "That's strange. I got home at two, and I had further to go."
"You think you walked further, but you dddn't see me walk."—Clevelaud Piain Dealer.

"Well, I am the only same man here who has the papers to prove "11," one Oskaloosan observed. The rest looked at him with astonish-

ment.
"Oh, it's true," he protested. "I've got my discharge from the Mount Pleasant Insane Asylum right here in my pocket."

Dubley. It's too had the average man can't be satisfied with a good liv-ing and not be forever hungering for

more igoney.

Wise, The average man is satisfied with a good living. The only trouble is that his idea of a good living grows with his income."—Phila. Press. Fuddle. You know Stocks, don't

Doctor. Yes, indeed. He is now a patient of mine.
Fuddle. Pretty wideawake man, isn't he?

Doctor. I should say so. I'm treating him for insomnia:—Illustrated Bits. Carl-Mamma, here comes the train-

boy; please buy me some mixed can-Mamma—Now, Carl, you promised not to ask for mixed caudies when I

took you on the train. Carl—Then, mamma, buy me some that are not mixed. Dicky-You don't believe that, story

Dicky—You don't believe that, story about Little Red Riding Hood an' the wolf, do you?

Kitty—Course I do.
Dicky—Well, if you'll jist write to President Rossevelt an' ask him about it he'll tell you it's a fake.—Chicago Tribune.

Freddie-Mamma, may I play on the plano? the plano?

Mamma—No, indeed; why not play
on your new drum?

Freddic—I'm so proud of it that I
don't want to break it or get it out of

time, you know. "Mr. Wappleson," said Mrs. Old-castle, "has a heart of gold."
"Dear me," replied her hostess, "Is that so? I knew he'd got hurt in the army so he had to have a silver plate in his jaw, but I'd never heard about the other."—Chicago Record Herald.

"An old subscriber writes us to know what a married couple can. It a comfortably on," said the stenographer.
"Tell her a thousand a year more than they have," answered the correspondence editor, wisely.—Life.

Professor (in geology)—There are two great uplifting machines in existence. What are they?
Slumbering Soph (waking up)—Alarm clocks and elevatore.—The Culumbia Jeater.

A teacher was explaining to a little girl how the trees develop their foliage in the springtiane. "Ah, yes," said the little miss, "I understand; they keep their summer clothes in their trunks!"—Will Carleton's Magazine.

"Thirty seven years clause between acts I, and II."
"In that case, my dear," said Mr. Lush, "I shall have time to go out and get a drink."—Louisville Courier,

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his perand has been and a line its infancy.

Sonal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colie. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Chart Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

#### WOOING SLEEP.

A Prescription That Worked Well In Philadelphia.

A haggard looking man strolled into a downtown drug store the other day and asked the druggist for help. He gald he had trouble in getting to sleep when he retired. No matter how sleepy he might be during the day or how much sleep he might have lost, the moment his head touched the pillow he was wide awake and lay thus for several hours. Once asleep he was very hard to waken, but he had to her up at a certain hour, and in consenuence of his peculiar affliction he was losing more sleep than he could stand. The drug clerk regarded him quizzically a few moments and then replied:

"My dear man, you don't want medicine. What you want is something to change the trend of your thoughts. Do as a friend of mine did. He was troubled the same way and found that the old folks' plan of imagining sheep passing a barrier and counting then was out of date, so he began trying to name all the states in the Union. He soon got them so he could classify them alphabetically. Then, when they no longer interested him, he started on the counties of his state. He now has them at his tongue's end, classified up to the fourth letter. Now he is start-Ing on state capitals and their loca-tions. Then he will take up county seats. A moment's glance at an atlas during the day shows him when he is wrong, and the beauty of the plan is that he rarely has to think along these lines longer than ten minutes before he is sound asieep. To make it short, the study of geography is a good nar-cotic."—Philadelphia Record.

#### A BOY HUNT.

Chased From Hedge to Hedge by a Big

Pack of Weasels. The following extract from an interesting book may be of interest to our friends. It is "From My Life as an Angler," by William Henderson, published in London in 1879.

"About this time, while rambling in rington to Windlestone with two other boys, an adventure occurred sufficiently startling to two little fellows from nine to ten years old. We were busly engaged in picking wild strawberries, which clustered in the hedgerows, when we saw at about a hundred yards distance a pack of at least twenty weasels running from hedge to hedge and evidently scenting out footsteps. It flashed uponous that we were being hunted. So, springing over the nearest hedge, we ran across a pasture field and, standing upon the farther bank, looked back toward our assailants. To our dismay we saw the whole pack, with noses to ground, steadily tracking our course. The word was given, 'Run, run!' and off we scampered across another field to take up our position on another hedge. Still the pursuit was going on, and the crea-tures were evidently gaining upon us, so with a wild shout we fied to the village, which, happily for us, was not far off. I have frequently heard of persons being attacked by weasels, but was never hunted by them on any other occusion "

The above must have occurred about 1812, the thereby being the north of England.-Forest and Stream.

If you would be a good judge, hear what every one says, -- Portuguese

Block Island & Providence, **POPULAR** STEAMER

# New Shoreham

Leaves Commercial what, Newbort, on cek days, H.Bu. m.; Sundays, H.Bu. m.; Sundays, H.Bu. m.; Sundays, L.Bu. m.; Returning, leaves Plack [c], midally, \$50, p. m.; due Newport, 5.15 p. m.; royidence, 7.15 p. m.;

## FALL RIVER LINE FOR NEW YORK

\_\_\_\_ТНЕ\_\_\_\_

SOUTH & WEST

Palatial Steamers Priscilla and Puritan In commission.

Orchestra and Wireless Telegraphy on each. Ordinestra and Wireless Telegraphy on each.

LEANE NEWFORT—Week days at 9.15 p. m., Sundays at 10.00 p. m. Returning there New York Pier 19, North River, fost of Warren Street, dully, 5.30 p. m., due at Newporta 2.45 n. m., leaving there at 3.45 a. m., for Fall River.

Tickets and slaterooms at New York & Hoston flespatch Express office, 27 Tammes street, J. I. Gieene, Ticket Agent. Also at Satunder's whorf, Jamestowp, A. W. BRICE, Ticket Agent.

Ticket Agent.
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY. C. C. GARDNER, Agenl, Newport, R. I. F. C. COLEY, Gen'l Puss'r Agt., N. Y.

## New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time lables showing local and through train service between all stations may be ob-lained at all ticket offices of this company, to

I THIS SETVICE OF CONTROL OF THE SETVICE OF THE SET

North Dighton, Weir Village and Tai 7.02 Eto, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.10, 9.05 p. m. Bedford, Stoll-100 a. m., 5.00 p. m. a Boat from Fall River. A. C. K ENDA LL, Gen'l Pass, Apt. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen'l Sur't.

Old Colony Street Railway Co. Newport & Fall River Division.

TIME TABLE.

Leave Newport for Fall Blyer at 5.0, 7.0, 8.0. 8.31 a. m., then every 15 minutes to 6.9 p. m., then bard hourly to 10.30 with last car leaving at 11.15 p. m., Leave Fall Blyer for Newport at 5.3 a. m., Leave Fall Blyer for Newport at 5.3 a. m., then every half bour to 9.0. Hence every 15 minutes to 7.09 p. m., then half hourly to 11.30 p. 01.

Leave Full River for Island Park only Leaves Full River for Island Park only Curs 15 infinites from p. m., to 11.00 p. m., On Sundays first car will leave Newyork at 7.10 n. m. and Full River at 6.20 n. m., other wise running as on weak days.

## NEWPORT CITY CARS

Change of time June 20, 1997.

Change of time June 20, 1997.

Leave Mile Corner for Morton Park—609, 6.15 6.380 s. m., and 30.20, 30.45 and 41.00 p. m. Sundays 6.30 s. m. leave save save kdays.
Leave Morton Park for Mile Corner—622 and 6.53 n. m. and 10.52, 11.07 and 11.22 p. m.
Leave One Mile Corner for Heach—6.70 s. m. saud every 15 minutes to and including 10.50 p. m. Sundays same as week days.
Leave Franklin Street for Heach—6.45 s. m. saud every 15 minutes until and including 10.30 p. m. Sundays same as week days.
Leave Franklin Street for Heach—6.45 s. m. sand every 15 minutes to and including 10.50 p. m. Sundays same as week days.
Leave Heach for the Mile Corner of 7.0 s. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 10.55 p. m. Sundays same as week days.
Leave Franklin street for time Mile Corner—6.30, 6.18 and 1.15 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.50 p. m. Sundays 7.15 s. m., and then same as week days.
Leave Morton Pork for Franklin street—6.22 a. ts. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.12 p. m. Sundays 8.45 m. and then 3mine as week days.
Leave Morton Pork for Franklin street—6.22 a. ts. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.22 p. m. Sundays 8.52 n. m. and then same as week days.
Subject to change without notice.
General Superintendent.

Division Superintendent.

C. L. HISBEE, Division Superintendent.

Seasoned Publisher. My reader reports that your manuscript is worth-less; ... he is a very critic, sir.

Aspiring Author, Fractifit your reader ever write a novel?

Seasoned Published, No; but he has turned down hundreds of 'emissions' temporary in the process.

"Did they have much trouble in taking out his appendix?"
"I should say they did! They had to kill him first."—Puck. The New England Steamship Company. S. C. Wilson, Agent, Newport, F. G. Colley, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., N. Y.

#### Incidental Music.

He tossed a collar box with surpris-He tossed a collar box with surprising accuracy from the chest of drawers into the capacious gladstone that lay on the bed and whistled "Why Do They Call Me a Gibson Girl?"
The collar box was followed by various other useful articles, and the Gibson Girl shaded off almost impermentally late the national anthem.

on Girl shaded off almost imperceptibly into the national anthem.

Mr. Seamore frowned. "I'm sick of frock coats and top ints," he said;

"I'm sick of London drawing rooms and pretending to be a tremendous swell on £200 a year; I'm sick of the artificiality and humbog; I want to live and—"

"And what's the name of the ght?"

"And what's the name of the ght?"

interrupted his friend, Mr. Seamore put his foot thoughtfully upon a pile of shirts in order to "press them down."
"fan't it rather a pity to talk rot?" he

salli,
"My deur old chap," said the Honorable Charles Duguid, "when a man tries to whistle musical consedy and breaks away into the national authen, I draw my conclusions. When a man suddenly aurounces his intention of elearing off to India within forty-eight hours on a year's contract with a ten planter it means one of two things. It

nouse of a year's contact withings. It means the man is broke, or he's gone a ropper in the matrimonial stakes."
"I'm broke," said Seamore shortly,
"I know that, Bobble," said the Honomble Charles lightly. Bobby Seamore had given him so many lickings at Harrow that they could afford to be rude to one another. "You are always broke. You'll always be in the same condition. Somehow I can't imagine you with money in your pockets. It wouldn't seem respectable. But you ain't such a fool as to go shroad on that account. Ergo—pardon the classic r-ference—I sak again—who's the girl?"
"Ergo, you can go on asking," said Bobbie Seamore. "And now we'll go and have some grub."
And he toesed a new pair of patent

And he lossed a new pair of patent leather boots into a corner of the room for the landlady's benefit because he wouldn't want patent leather boots

again.

It was the same afternoon. Honorable Charles Duguid had left his chum to finish packing, and arrayed in all the panophy suitable for an afternoon call was taking tea at the residence of Sir Philip Farebrother, the most celebrated of the present engineers.

Lady Farebrother was out, and he was being entertained by Phyllis.
Phyllis was seated at the plano, playing odds and ends of things as they again a just her head.

came into her head.

Charles Duguid called to mind that Robin Seamore had been whistling tunes out of a popular piece all the morolog, and the notion set him think-

ing.
"Strange thing that Seamore should suddenly take it into his head to cut off to ludia, len't it?" he said, carelesse-

ly. "What did you say?" asked the girl, stopping the music and swinging round on the music stool. There was surprise in her voice and something more than surprise.

"He's going to turn tes planter."
"So many people go to Indis, don't

they?"
"Heaps of people."

"I do hope he'll be successful."
"So do I."
"Let me see, do you take sugar?" she

saked, balancing a lump aloft in the silver tongs with a charming smile. "No, thanks." She put the lump in his cup and then

another, and he bere it uncomplainingly.
"Is your tea quite as you like it? she

Joinest cup of tea I ever tasted,"

"Joliest cup of tea I ever tasted," said Hon. Charles Duguid, lying gallantly. "Pour old Bobbiel I think he feels it, though, of course, he won't own up. Can't think why he's going," "It is fearny," said the girl, looking as if, so far from being funny, she thought it tragic, "He—he didn't say anything about it yesterday." "He lets his noverty yer, acutaly."

"He leels his poverty very scattely."
Miss Esceptother frowned charmingiy, and bit her lip. "Don't you think that's silly?"

Mr. Duguld remained altent.

Mr. Duguld remained silent.

"Being poor doesn't make people any better or worse than they are," she said argumentatively. "If you—like a person you don't stop to ask what his focome is, do you?"

Mr. Duguld laid down his empty cup and looked at her gravely.

"If I were helrees to the best part of a million," he said, "I don't know what I should do. But—"

"Well, go on."

"What I should up. But—"
"Well, go on."
"If I were in love with such a girl, and my income were no more than Bobbe's, I should—I should go to

Then I is manner changed back to the

"And now I must really be going, Shall I say goodby to him for you? He leaves Victoria at eight o'clock tomorrow morning. She nodded.

"Good afternoon, Miss Farebrother. Please don't get up." She shook hands without letting him see her face, and he left the house with

The the incidental music that tells the tale," he reflected. "She was play-ing 'Robin Adair' and didn't know it,"

"You here?" said the man

Pm-Pm here," said the girl The place was Victoria Station, the

The place was victoria station, me hour was ten minutes short of eight o'clock in the morning and the boat train was almost ready to start.
"You came to see me off?" he asked,
She nodded. "Ir was unkind of you

He looked at her wistfully, eagerly, as if he was trying to read her inner-

as if he was trying to read her inner-most thoughts.

"I thought it was best to go," he said, under his breath.

"And without saying a word of good-by!" she whispered in a voice that was so near choking that he clutched at the little gloved hand and pressed it.

Did she really care for him after all?
"There's Mr. Duruld" she asid.

"There's Mr. Duguid," she said.
"There's Mr. Duguid," she said.
"He's looking for you?"
Mr. Duguid was doing his best not to flud his friend. He had hurried down to the statlou—a trifle late, according

to habit—but on seeing the smartly clad girl's tigure besidethat of Seamore, he turned away and looked for his friend on the wrong platform.

"Why don't you call to him?" she asked, with a faint suggestion of a smile twitching at the corners of her mouth.

"Because I've only got three minutes left, and I want no one here but you," he said, bluntly.

In some queer way the moment of embers are more than the moment of embers are more properties.

embarrasiment had passed.

O'Each felt ii. Each understood.

O'You must get in, sir, " said the

"Right you are, guard," said Bobble Scamore, almost cheerfully.

"So you came out to see me off at this unearthly hour," he added, taking

the girl's two hands.

"Yes, and I wasn't in bed till three

It was amazingly easy to talk lightly now. Even separation is a small thing when one understands. Officious porters were banging car-

riage doors. riage doors.
"I have signed a contract for a year," he said in a crisp, decided way.
"At the end of that time I shall come back to you. Will you wait?"
"Yes," she said, clearly, and without bestation. "I shall wait for you to come back?"

The train gave a jerk and be sprang

in.
"You must stand away, now, unles,"

said the guard kindly.

He had gone.
Ste stood on the plutform waving a handkerchief until the train had turned the bend and she could no longer see

the tend and she come no longer see him.

Then she turned away.
Charite Duguid was standing there with a look of quizzeed annusement on his good natured face.

But he didn't tease her. He had too much taet. And she understood that he had kept away from the platform decimally. designed by

"Shall I see you home?" he asked.
"No, thank you. I should like to be quite above," she replied. And again he understood.

"Mby I congratulate you?"
She looked at him with glowing eyes.
"Yes, you may congratulate me, and I must thank you," she said. "Listen."
A battathon of the guards, setting out on a route march, was passing the statiou, and the drums and files were playing "The Girt I Left Bethind, Me."
"Isn't it a lovely old tune?" she said. And her eyes filled with tears.
"It is the incidental muste," he replied with a smile.—Lloyd Williams, in Maioly About People.

#### His Place was Filled.

Professor James H. Hystop of the American Society for Physical Re-search said in a disscussion of mediums:

os. Ottennine mediums being so plenti ful, I can readily sympathize with these who ridicule false mediums. I heard of an anusing incident in this line the other day. A medium, after evoking Lincoln, Washington and other seasonable spirits, said, in a thrilling voice.

thrilling voice.

"I see a man of middle age, with black hair parted in the middle, a black mustache and a tip-tilted nose. Handsome, distinguished, stately, and he is hovering persistently about you, sir," and the medium nodded toward an elderly man with white whiskers.

"This elderly man started, and then burst suddenly into teats. It is frame shaking with sobs, he cried:

"John, John, why, oh, why, did you leave me to the misery of these past years?"

past years?'
"You knew him?' the medium asked

gently.
"Knew him?' mouned the elderly

"'Knew him?' moaned the elderly man. 'I communed with him dafly, Oh, John,' he burst forth again, 'why wby did you have to die?"
"'Courage,' said the medium. 'Calm yourself. Though his loss was a great one, you may yet find snother friend to fill his place.'
"'No, no! Impossible! His place is filled.'
"'Filled? What do you mean?' asked the nuzzled medium.

asked the puzzled medium.

"The elderly man, shaking his head sadly auswered:
"He was my wife's first husband,?"

#### Bigger Shops for London.

Modern transit promises to revoluthouse the commercial position is Lou-don. Owing to the absence of quick transporation in the metropolis it has transporation in the metropolis it has not been to respect of trades centralized community. Each locality, central or suburban, has been rather sequenced and has had its own quota of shops, explains the London correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. The effect has been a wide dispersion of trade, with a vast number of small businesses and with no huge merchandising emporiums commarable to the dising emporiums comparable to the

dising emporiums comparable to the leading stores of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Obreago.

By competent judges it is said that the largest store in London has a smaller turnover altogether than have numerous houses in America in their below ground rooms slone. Neither is there any shop in London snything like so great as the Bon Marche in London compare very favorably with numbers of the leading shops in Bond, Rascent and Oxford streets. Indeed. Regent and Oxford streets. Indeed, there is no important suburban quarter in any part of the metropolis without its big centres where the hundreds of thousands of people in the neighboring

thousands of people in the neighboring areas gather to do their shopping.

Now come the electric train, the motor bus, the tube, and everybody foresees a singendous change. The suburban shop-keeper is confronted by the hardest struggle of bis life. He faces a great centralizing revolution—a movement to convert London into a city with the match of convert london into a city. with much the same sort of commer cial position as exists in Chicago.

How much of her health and prosperity Holland owes to her women and children! While her men were away sions, or corrying their goods to all parts of the world in their stout ships the women and children stayed at home and worked. They made lace, some of which was so the and beauti-ful that it was sold to rich nobles for ful that it was sold to rich nobles for \$400 a yard. They spun cloth, red or black in color, very fine and soft, which they sold in many countries, using for themselves a coarse cheap cloth called frieze, which they bought in Eugland. They made butter, too, of the best, and this they sold and the money was turned in for their countries are used in the transfer of the first part and the money was turned in for their countries.

try's use when it was needed.

Besides the lace, the women of Holland made linen from the flax which they grew in their gardens among the tulips and lillies. This linen was so choice that it was in great demand and it became known by the name of "Hollands."—Pittsburg Ditpatch.

A soft, purring cat was found on the draw har of an engine which had pulled a fast train here from Fairfield. The engineer when leaving the Jeffer son county seat saw a cat cross in front of the train and thought the samual was killed.

While the machine was being cleaned the feline was found curied up in a narrow space under the pilot, and after rubbing against the legs of the stokers, vawned once and disappeared. -Burrington correspondence Molnes Capital.

Alexander has just named a city for his horse,
"It was cheaper than naming the
horse," he remarked sententiously.
It was plain he had played a sure
thing,.-New York Sun.

those four crows.11

#### A Boy's Own Bridge,

Sidney had always been fond of using tools, and when his family moved to a new home, the lumber that was need for crating the familiar gave him plenty of material to work with. His father thought he could plan a bridge that would be the same in principle as a real "truss" bridge, and yet would be simple enough so that Sidney could build it, even though he was only twelve years of age. There was no real need of a bridge in the back yard, but a river could, of course, easily be imagined as flowing across the path to the barn. A pencil drawing of the bridge was made, and it looked rather hard to build before he started; but, like most work, as soon as be had made a beginning, it commenced to seem easier.

ғееш vasier. All the tools he used were a brace and bit for toring the holes, a saw, a hammer and a try-square, for marking straight across the boards to saw their ends square. The fumber was all four inches wide and one inch thick, and it came in various lengths. Except for the flooring and four-side braces, all that had to be done to any board, after

that had to be done to any toard, after sawing it the right length, was to bore two boles in it, for they were simply livid together by bolts and were not natied in any way.

The bridge is what is known as a "truss" bridge, like most railroad and highway bridges. The first thing done was to saw the eleven boards for each of the two sides, or "trusses," misking each board three inches longer than the distances between the two bolt holes it was to have, and then to bore the bolt hoter an inch and a half from each end. Sidney got so interested that he could hardly sleep, and he was up and at work before breakfast, boring the bolt hotes in all the boards, as this could be done without making enough noise to awaken the older people. When the boards, except the flooring, were all awaken the older people. When the boards, except the flooring, were all ready, the boards to form one side, or "truss," of the bridge were laid flat on the ground and were bolted together. All the bolts were five eights of an inch in diameter, and bolts four and a half inches long were used where four boards came together, and three and a half inch bolts where three boards met. The A-shaged supports and the boards for the approaches were then bolted on at the same time. When the first side was completely bolted together, Sidney was the same time and the same time are the same time and the same time are the same time. was completely bolted together, Siduey leaned it up against the wall and stood upon it to see if it were going to be strong enough. It showed no signs of glying way. The two sides were then atood up vertically, and for the onoment held by strips nailed across from one to the other, for he was determined to build the bridge entirely with his own hands, and would not let any one help him hold the sides. Then the flooring was sawed and uslied on, and as each plece was nailed in place it seemed to make the bridge stronger. Finally the four side braces were put for. The bridge theu had two coats of on. The bridge then had two coats of paint. The joy of that proud moment when he stepped on the finished bridge and felt it firmly support his weight, and knowing that he had made it en-

tirely alone, amply repaid all the work it had taken.

The cost of the bridge was seventytwo cents for bolts and washers and eighty-five cents for paint. Bidney's mother says that, to be strictly correct, the cost of two shirt waist, half a dozen towels and a cake of sand soap should be added.

This bridge has held three grown people at one time, and four children at another, and could easily have held more. This span is about time feet between the supports. Why is it that such slender boards can hold so great a weight over so long a span? What such stender boards can hold so great a weight over so long a span? What is it that enables a railroad bridge looking like a spider web to hold an enormously heavy locomotive and train? It is because every bit of material in a truss bridge is put in the very best position to enable it to use its strength to the best advantage.—Edward J. Prindle, in August St. Nicholas.

#### Quaint and Curious.

The Bible is, by a very long way, the "best belling book," Just as Shake-spears makes an easy second.

At a recent golden wedding in Eng-and, the aged bridegroom wore the sult lo which he had been married.

Stamped wall paper was first made in Spain, about the year 1555. It ap-peared in Holland about the same The gypsies of Granada, Spain, are unique among the race as cave dwel-

es hollowed out of lers, living in recesses hollower a hillside not far from the city. Consul Samuel Smith reports that in Moscow. Several first class Russian dealers now keep them in stock, as

they find ready sale.

Most people would be horrified to learn that the finest mutton in the world comes from sheep fattened on "analla," says a large breeder of Southdown sheep. "Nevertheless it is a

#### How They Do It.

First Little Girl. When you grow up are you going to advertise for a husband? Second Little Girl. No, I'm going to be a widow. They don't have to.—Harper's Weekly.

Elder Matthews was popular among the sick of his congregation. He had an unswerving belief in the medical value of whiskey and boldly pulled the bottle from his pocket whenever he called to see some sick parishioner who had passed well into the middle stages

Descon Sarcum had been sick for some time, and gladly welcomed the frequent visits of the concerned elder. But one morning Matthews produced the welcome bottle, and in it poor Sar-cum saw only a sufficient quantity to

cum saw only a sufficient quantity to give his tongue a single cost. He looked inquiringly at the elder. "Couldn't help it," protested the visitor, "our pastor was taken sick this morning, and, of course, I had to visit him first."—Albany Press.

A lady who lived near Thomas Car-lyle kept Chochin China fowls and their crowing was such of a nuisiance that the philosopher sent a complaint to her.

the philosopher sent a complaint to her. The owner was indignant upon hearing the appeal.

"Why," said she, "they crow only four times a day, and how can Mr. Carlyle be seriously annoyed at that?"

Upon hearing of her attitude upon the subject Carlyle replied, "The lady forgers the pain I suffer in waiting for those four crows."

Beart the Stanton Kindy's Bought Stanton Charles Flitcher.

#### Service Poor, Taxes High. .

The little city of Monroe, Ls., has just awakened to the discovery that municipal ownership is a far more serious and difficult problem than it thought when it stumbled into it a few

thought when it stumbled into it a few years ago. At first everything was lovely and Mouroe was tichled by the praise and advertising it got. To-day it is seeing the other side.

A few years ago the town almost doubled its income by increasing the liquor license from \$100 to \$1,000. The articles and may agond the seeds to a state of the side of the state of the side of the state of the side of the side of the state of the side of the sudden and unexpected increase in re-venue enabled it to make a number of improvements and whetted its appellte for more.

for more.

The properly owners were induced to vote an extra tax for improvements and to Issue bonds to the amount of nearly 9 per cent, of its assessment for the same purpose. Municipal water works were established, together with a municipal electric light and power plant, municipal street cars and even a municipal theatre for summer opera.

There was a temporary range of cold. There was a temporary rain of gold, during which the salaries of the Mayor, Aldermen and other city officials were raised, so that the budget of this year rated, so that the budget of this year is nearly eight three what it was before the town started on its policy of manerpal ownership.

At first everything prospered. It is only now that the people of Monroe are learning the price they must pay for the town's improvements.

The late Louisiana Legislature accounted a programme of tax reduction

nounced a programme of tax reduction nounced a programme of tax reduction for the State, parishes and towns, rendered possible by the recent advance in values. The State tax was cut down and so were the town taxes, city councils being prohibited from levying more than eight mills on the dollar. Monroe had to beg off. Not only is the privilege of reducing the rate of taxation denied to it, but it has to ask for cormission to levy a higher tax than

for permission to levy a higher tax than other Louislana towns, on the ground that it has spent so much on improvements and has issued so many bonds that it cannot meet its obliga-tions unless it is excepted from the standard tax rate fixed for Louisians

towns.

Its present tax amounts to from \$24.
11 to \$25.05 for every man, woman and child. As negroes form more than half the population and pay little taxies, the heads of white families have to pay from \$200 to \$250 each a year for the pleasure of having municipal ownership. The revenue amounts to 5.3 per cent, on the present assessed valuation of the town and is supplemented by a large bond issue.

by a large bond lasue.

The town gets for this a number of municipality owned plants. It owns and operates its own water works, but the rates are higher than in any other

the rates are higher than in any other Louisians town, says the Mouros Star. The water is no better, being unfiltered and taken from the Ouschita River. There is a municipal lighting plant, but the people pay more for lighting than those of any other town of Louisians served by private companies, and the same is true of the municipal street railway and of all the other municipally owned and conducted plants. ly owned and conducted plants.

railway and of all the other municipally owned and conducted plants.

On the other hand Monroe has a sewerage system which, the Star declares, "is at times worse than none," and a drainage system which fails to drain. When a complaint was inade by the people about the grassgrown condition of the streets and guiters the administration explained that it was "impossible to do the street cleaning because all the available city isbor was employed finishing the municipal street railroad." The cost of the town government has been greatly increased. The Mayor now receives a salary of \$4,000, a. large amount for a town of from 7,500 to \$,000 population, and especially large in Louisians, where no such salary is paid outside of New Orleans. There is in addition an assistant Mayor or Mayor pro tent, who receives \$1,500, with perquisites that run his salary up to \$2,500, whereas no other Louisiana. The Aldermen hold other offices and get from \$1,500 to \$3,000 aptece, whereas in the other Louisiana towns they

get from \$1,500 to \$3,000 apiece, whereas in the other Louisiana towns they receive no salaries. In fine, monolopal salaries in Monroe are from two to ten times what they were before municipal ownership came and what they are in other towns of Louisians of the same size and wealth.

What it has sed to politically is seen

What it has ied to politically is seen in the organization for the dist time of a Socialist party pledged to carry municipal ownership still further. The Socialists have named several candidates for the coming State and parish elections, and the chances are for the election of some of them. If they suc-ceed, it will be the first time that a Socialist has been chosen to office in Louisians. The Indications are that the next town election in Monroe will turn solely on the question of continung or dropping, as far as possible municipal ownership

#### Farm Brevities.

The well kept implement does better work and does it easier than the one which is abused.

The farmer is the man who feeds the world. After all, we can't get slong without farmers.

How about the barnyard? Is it clean,

or is there a lot of sall fertility going to waste there?
Good seed, good soil and good culif-vation mean a lot more than luck when

skryest time comes round, Why go to the gold withes to dig? You can get it easier out of your own fields by judicious plowing and culti-

vating.
Top dressing is all right in its place, but the fertilizer that is thoroughly mixed with the soil does the most good. Working with good machinery is a pleasure. When you get an implement, get the best and keep it in prime strape, —Kimball's Dairy Furmer.

An old lady met a neighbor in the street one day and was telling her about a recent bereavement, "Yes." she said, "Our Bill died last week. That's said, "Our Bill died has ween. That a five out of seven gone, and now there's only me and old Joe left," Then she added pathetically. "Only two left, I suppose I shall be the next to go."
"Ab!" said the neighbor. "I suppose

you will. At any rate cheer up; if you alu't you'll be the next but one."— Phila. Inquirer.

The boy had a bent pfu.

The boy had a bent pin.
The man had an expensive outilt comprising rods, reels, lines, spoons, nets and flies.
Nevertholess, the man caught slittle lish.—Louisville Courier Journal. The Lady in a Hurry-Why didn't

you stop at once, conductor, when you saw me waving my hend?
The Facetious Conductor-Lor' miss!
Why, I thought you was a throwin' klass at me.-%ketch.

"I see that icronauts are warned to let intoxicating liquors alone,"
"Yee, I can imagine they see the
danger of taking a drop too much."—
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Women's Dep't.

Of Interest to Progressive Woтеп.

Miss Ruby Rosser, of Butler, Me, has been awarded the \$1000 prize of-fered by the American Humane Association for the dramatization of Black Beauty.

The Washington State Grange, at lls an and meeting just held, adopted strong resolutions declaring for full suffrage for women.

Women suffragists will applaud the efforts of the Lincoln Farm Association (of which Charence MacKay, 74 Broad-way, New York, is Treasurer) to pre-serve the Lincoln farm and cabin as a memorial to that greatest American, who so nearly declared his belief in equal rights for all in the memorable words. "I go for all sharing the priviwords. "I go for all sharing the privi-leges of government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means exclud-

Rich and influential Filipino women are said to be interested in securing the fraucible for women to case partial self-government is granted to the Is-lands. This recalls Taft's statement that the women of the Philippines are much more deserving of chizenship and more capable of self-government than the men.

At the recent city election in Wichita, Kas., 7,211 men voted, and 5,088 women. There were 258 of qualited men who neglected to vote, and only 1168 of qualited women. The independent ticket which stood for law and order was elected over the candidates of the machine by the women's voter.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Educational Assodistion, of Kentucky, have recently held their aunual meetings and both adopted resolutions favoring school soffrage for women. In the country districts women already have it.

#### Robert L. Owen on Women's Right to Equal a Pay For Equal Work,

Robert L. Owen, who has been overwhelmingly lendorsed at the Demo-eratic primaries in Oklahoma, for United States Schator, is one-eight Cherokee. Mr. Owen was born in Cherokes, Mr. Owen was pore in Virginia and educated at Washington and Lee University. As teacher, edi-tor, banker, lawyer and statesman, his career has been brilliantly successful. cle is immensely popular with all classes in Oklahoma and Indian Terr-

ttory.
Mr. Owen advocated suffrage for women in the Constitutional Convention of Oklahoma in a most remarkable address. One of the strongest passages in that address was as folluws:-

"It is perfectly well known that in the stress of modern times, women by the thousands and hundreds of thou-ands and millions are obliged to work with their hands for their livelihood, and it has been shown by actual ex-perience that where women have suffrage their rate of wages for the same work performed as that of a man, has increased decidedly in vanie, so that the sweat of their faces for a given amount of labor has produced to mem a better means of subsistence. Will you, as housest men, knowing this "It is perfectly well known that in a better meas of attorstence. With you, as houses men, knowing this mistory, deay to them an equal privilege and opportunity of life, when the momentone question of more equal opportunity among men of making a tiving is the great issue that now shakes talk Namo?" spakes tolk Nations,,

Ductor (to patient)-Your heart is rather irregular; have you anything

that is worrying you?

Pattent. On, not particularly, only that just now when you put your hand in your poetet I thought you were gang to give me your oill.—Filegende Hisetter. Bluetter.

"Yes," said the bride of a week, "Jack tells ine everything he know," and I tell into everything I know," "Indeed!" rejoued her ex-rival, who had been telt at the post. "The silence when you are together must be oppressive,"

"There's one thing I will say," re-marked Mr. Millions, "and that is that my daughter Arabella has a fine disponition."

"Yee, sir. The way she can listen for hours to berown playing on the violu shows remarkable celf-control." -Tu-Bite,

## For Over Slaty Years.

For Over Slaty Years.

MRS. WINLOW'S SOCIALING SYMUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at hight and broken of your rest by a slock child suffering and crysing with pain of Cutting Teeth sond it once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup" for Ghildren Teething. If will rolleve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhea, regulated as stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colle, softens the Gauss, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup" for middren teething it pleasant to the fusic and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best femile physicians and mirses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all drugists, throughout the world. Besure and assigner "Mrs. Winstow's Soutring Syrup". Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1893. Serial nameler 1982.

The Abyssiulan army has 20,000 men and its equipment includes fifty modern gans.

Constitution is positively cared by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and matural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents.

Early to bed and carly to also gives the average man's wife a surprise.

Il you see by Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headness, billousness or constitution, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget bits.

Some forms of national life are so tiny that 2,30,00,000 could be put in a space of one-thousandth part of a cubic inch. If you are fired laking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Curier's Little Liver Pills and takes some comfort. A man can't stand everyibling. One pill a dose, Try them.

A grasshapper can Jump 200 times its own length.

These natably persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for steopless, nervous, dyspeptic autheres. Price 25 cents. Bears the Bignature Chart Flitchis How They Hunt Bears in India.

The beaters arrived at camp the following morning. They began to come in twos and threes, then in fives and sixes, and finally in dozens, so that by the time breakfast was over, the entire imale population of some three villages were grouped about my tent. With the help of the shikaris, lifty of these were selected and each given a slip of paper bearing my signature, for when they came for their wages at the end of the day, I did not wish the friends and relatives of the beaters as well as the beaters themselves turning up for payment.

The did these fifty souls succeeded in making as they move in a long line up the bare and two sides of a worded nutlan shrieking, howling, cat-calling,

or the outer and two success a wonder outlan shricking, howling, cat-calling, setting off fire crackers and beating tum-tunis, is enough to drive any selfrespecting bear out of his seven senses. An army of battle-shouting dervisites could hardly crate a greater amount of uppour, nor is it at all surprising that the best should find a pressing engage-ment elsewhere at the earliest possible moment after linding bis nutlan thus rudely invaded. If he turus down the nallsh he encounters the invading army; if he tries to escape by the sides, army; if he tries to escape by the sides, he is met and driven back by beaters aheady posted. Therefore, he does the most natural thing in the world by fleeting up the centre of the nullah, directly away from the oncoming din. At the top of the cleft stands the sportsman. The undergrowth probably prevents the sportsmen seeing the bear or the bear seeing him until they actually meet.—From "Black Bear Honking in the Valley of Kashmir," by J. J. Grew, in the Outing Magazine for August.

#### · Wedding Superstitions.

There are many superstitions regard-ing marriage, and among the quaintest are the following:

The bride who dreams of fairles on the night before her wedding will be thrice blessed.

The bridegroom who carries a min-lature horseshoe in his pocket will always be lucky.

The finding of a spider on the wedding gown by a bride is considered a sure token of happiness to come. Marriages on board ship are considered unlucky. If you can't be married on dry land, remain unwed.

Never give a telegram to a bride or bridegroom on the way to church. It is a sure omen of evil. If a bride should by any chance see a collin as she starts off on her wedding tour she should order the driver of the

tour she should order the driver or the carriage to turn back and shart over again. She may miss a train by doing so, but if she neglects the precaution ane will rue it, for bad luck is certain to follow her, If during the marriage ceremony the, wedding ring should fall down, the bride's fate will not be an enviable one.

#### The "Camin de Paris,"

The street boy of Paris has, deep down in his heart, a sentiment of honor. It slumbers heavily enough, so that only great emotions can rouse it, but it is nevertheless there. We have an admirable example of it in an includent that coursed during the stage of dent that occurred during the stege of Paris, when the Parisans were shot down like game by the enemy. Among the victims who were about to present

down the game by the eleminy. Among the victims who were about to present themselves one day as a living wall against this piereing shower of shot there was a boy who darted out from the ranks of the condemned and dated to speak to his exectioners. What was the wanted so near the moment of death? Something for himsel?

In his possession—his sole belonging, in fact—there was a big silver watch. He wished to take it back to his grandmother, who lived at the other end of Paris, and leave it with her as a token before the long parting. He had no parents. This was his only request and it startled the officer out of his habitual brutality.

"How long will you be gone?" he saked.

asked.
''An hour."

The officer meditated

The unicer meditated
"You give your word of honor to
return?"
"I sweat!"
"Then go." "Then go."
An hour later the boy—and he was 'ouly a gamin"—came back and met bis death.—Mrs. John Van Vorst, in August Lippincott's.

## The Summer Temper.

It is much easier to keep good natured in cold weather than in hot. One may be uncomfortable in cold weather, but there is seldon the active irritability present that there is when the ther-mometer begins to sown. Sometimes it seems as if one's fortitude and powers of endurance and self-control were of those chemical compounds which eva-porate and disappear with a high de-

gree of heat. My heart opens with unfeigned sym-My heart opens with unreigned sympathy to those who detest hot weather, and those tempers show this detestation by putting forth thorns. The cold blasts of winter may not tend to amability, but, compared with the tortid breath of summer, they are as nothing in the way of provocation of plain, old-salidized growning. fashioned crossness.

The housekeeper should make an especial study of hot-cather tactics. The much praised much bejeered simple life should be followed as far as possi-"Busay" dressing should be ab-

Five minutes after the tardy going had struck, the principal of the school mad struck, the principal of the senton was walking through the lower hall when he saw a pudgy little fellow scampering toward the first-grade room as fast as his fat lege could earry him. "See here, young man, I want to talk to you," called the principal to the fate comer. "I halv't got thus to call to got I'm beta droudy," raphed talk to you; I'm late already," rethe breathless beginner as the do his class room closed, ... The Circle,

Pupil-Lknow how many days there ruph—t know now many days there are in a year; three hundred and sixty-five and a fourth.

Parent—last lists of Where does the fourth come in?"

Pupil—Fourth of July—Christian

Worker and the Evangelist.

The Ludy—"What! thirty-eight cents a dozen for eggs? Why, that's more than three cents for one egg."

The Grocer—"Well, mum, you must remember that one egg is a whole day's work, for one hen."—Cleveland Lead-er.

Department Store Manager—The Clerk to the butter department says he's not going to lie about our butter any more. The boss—What salary does he get? Manager—Eight dollars a week. The boss—Give him aine.

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Motes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed;

1. Names and dates must be clearly writed.

2. The full mane and address of the writer must be given.

3. Make all queries as briefast consistent will dearners.

1. Write on one side of the paper only, b. Immusiering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.

1. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be orwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and Hissignature.

1. Direct all contamications to Miss E. M. Till.EY, Newport Historical Rooms, Newport Historical Rooms,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1997.

NOTES.

THE ELLERYS OF AMERICA.

Continued.

S3, Almy Ellery, married 30 October, 1790, Hon. William (5) Stedman, bapt., Cambridge, Mass., 20 Jan. 1765, died 31 Aug., 1831, son of Ebenezer (4) and Mary (Austin) Stedman (John (3) and Sarah (Gibson) Stedman. John (2) and Elizabeth (Remington) Stedman, Robert (1) and Ann Stedman. Their children were:

126. Christopher Ellery Stedman, born 15 May, 1792, died 9 Aug., 1809.
127. Mary Ann Stedman b. 24 Oct., 1794, d. 1 Aug., 1807.

127. Mary Ann Stedman b. 24 Oct., 1794, d. 1 Aug., 1807.
128. William Stedman b. 18 July, 1799, d. 16 April, 1810.
129. Francis Dana Stedman b. 10 Feb., 1801. married Harriet, daughter of John and Edith Rockwood.
180. Charles Haufson Stedman, horn 17 June, 1805, married 20 May, 1829, Lucy (lugalls) Rust.
84. William Ellery, married 25 ept., 1798, Abigail Shaw, born Newport, 1780, died 10 April, 1818, daughter of Capt. William Shaw.
Their children wete:
181. Elizabeth Dana, b. 22 Oct.,

William Shaw.
Their children were:
131. Elizabeth Dana, b. 22 Oct.,
1799, married Robert Sedgwick.
132. Heurietta Abby, married Prof.
Edward T. Chauning.
133. Lucy Channing, d. y.
35. Edmund Trowbridge Ellery,
married 13 Oct., 1792, Catherine (4)
Almy, born 7 April, 1771, died Providence, S Dec., 1883, Benjamin (3) and
—Almy, William (2) and Deborah
(Cooke) Almy, Christopher (1) and
Elizabeth (Cornell) Admy.)
Their children were:
134. Mary Gould, born 1794, md. 15
Oct., 1815, Samuel Jennison.
135. William Almy, b. 1796, married Jane Mackle.
136. Ann Remington, b. 1798, d.
170v., 3 Jany., 1834, mm.
137. Catherine Mattida, b. 1800.
188. Elizabeth Dana, b. 1802.
139. Benjamin, b. 1801, mm.
140. Courad Conkey, b. 1807, md.
Harriett Sherman.
141. Edmund Trowbridge, b. 1810.

140. Courad Conkey, b. 1807, and.
Harriett Sherman.
141. Edmund Trowbridge, b. 1810.
142. Philadelphia, b. 1818.
95. George Wanton Eilery, married
19 Nov., 1823, Mary Goddard, daughter
of Thomas and Frances Goddard.
Their children were:
142. William.

143. "William. 144. Christopher.

144. Christopher. 145. Benjamin. 146. George Wanten. 147. Mary Goddard. 148. Henrietta Channing.

To be continued,

SHEARMAN-The following notes from original records will perhaps be of interest to members of the Shearman family.

DEED-Eber (1) to son Henry, (2) for love and affection, etc., land in North Kingstown, bounded south on high-way, west on land of grantor (other boundaries gone). Dated Dec. 14, 1758, rec. July 26, 1759. North Kings-town Land Records, Vol. 11 A, page 65.

town hand records, ron 17 12, 1986-65.

DEED—Henry (2) and Anne. of South Kingstown, to brother John (2) Sherman, of—, yeoman, land in North Kingstown, bounded south on highway (other boundaries gone). Dated Mar. 8, 1766, rec. July 14, 1766. North Kingstown Land Records, Vol. 11 B, warm 1581.

nignway. Dated April 23, 1745, rec. Nov. 7, 1778,—N. K. Land Records, Vol. 13 B, p 185.

Deed.—Henry (2) Sherman, of North Kingstown, to son Juhn (3), land in North Kingstown, 40 feet square, with dwelling house, bounded easterly by land of my brother John (2), north, and west by land of brother John (2), south by highway. Mary, wife of said Henry (2), gives up her right of dower. Sworn to Aug. 9, 1784, rec. Ap. 23, 1785.—N. K. Land Records Vol. 14 B, page 38.

Deed.—John (2) and Freelove to John (3) con of Henry (2) half an acro of land in North Kingstown, bounded north, west and cast on land of grantor, south on highway and partly on land of said John (3), son of Henry (2). Dated June 27, 1786. Vol. 14 B, page 173.

Will.—John (2) Sherman, dated

years,—10mostone on the bid mone-stread of Eber and wife Martin (Rem-ington) Sherman, John H. (3) Sherman, of North Kingstown, and Liney Sheldon, of Exeter married at Exeter, Sept. 5, 1810.—Vital Records, Vol. 5, page 20

1810.—Vital Records, Vol. 5, page 20 (Exeler).

DEED—John H. (3) Sherman, of Exeter, and Lucy, his wife, to Lowry (4) Sherman, recorded Feb. 12, 1813.

Vol. 18, B., 281.

Lowry (4) Sherman, married Abigsil Patter, Ap. 11, 1707.—Newport Meacury of that date.;

Administration of estate of Lowry (4) Sherman granted to Sylvester G. (5) Sherman, Dec. 20, 1828, rec. Dec. 30, 1828. N. R. Probate Records, Vol. 25, p. 226.

30, 1828. N. K. Probate Records, Vol. 25, p. 226.

Jan.—, 1829. Abigail, widow of Lowry (4) Sherman presented inventory.—
Ind. p. 223.

In Wickford, suddenly, on the 6th Instant, Mi. Nathaniel J. (4) Sherman, father of the Hon. S. (4, (5) Sherman, and for many years a merchant in that village, in the 79th year of bis age.—Providence Journal, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1856.

DEED.—Latey Sherman to Lowty (4) quitchinned her dower and power of

DEED.—Liney Sheriman to Lovey (a) quited inted her dower and power of thirds, April 25, 1823.—Vol. 23, p. 22, N. K. Land Evidence.
Sylvester Gardiner (5) Sherman, born in 1802, died Jau. 3, 1868.—Biographical Cyclopedia of Rhode Island, page 341.

841.
Sylvester G. (5) Sherman son of Nathaniel J. (4), died Jan. 3, 1868.—
Deaths recorded in Prov. R. I., page

Deaths recorded in Prov. R. I., page 518, City Registrar's Report.
Sumper Upham [6] Shearman, born Aug. 27, 1839, at North Kingstown, R. I., son of Sylvester G. [5] and Mary E. Shearman, residence North Kingstown; father born at Exeter, R. I., mother born at Weatherstield.
William Dennis Upham [6] Shearman, born July 6, 1843, son of above Sylvester and Mary.—Recorda of Births, North Kingstown, R. I.

QUERIES,

8471. ALLEN-TISDALE-Early anottl. Allen-Hispale-Bally allencestry is desired of Rev. Philip Allen of Attleboro, Mass., who married Esther Tisdale. He was in Rev. service and was son of Philip (John) and Susannah Allen. Was Nehemish Allen an aucestor?—B. G. R.

9472. MORRIS—Information of John Morris of Md. in Rev. service. He had children—William, Thomas, John Mary, Rachel, Rebecca and Jonathan. Dates of birth and death of John Morris are desired.—B. G. R.

6473. MARSH—What were the names of the parents of Sarah [Sally] Marsh, of Exeter, N. H.? She married Sept. 1, 1782, Stephen Fogg.—B, G. R.

6474. GREENE.—I wish the direct ancestry of Gon. Nathaniel Greene, b, in Watwick, R. I., 1742, who served in Rev. War. How was the family connected with Noel Potter, also in Rev. War?—A. M. P.

6475. BURLINGAME.—Information is asked about Silas Burlingame, sergeant in Capt. Wallsz's company, R. I. His name appears on regimental roll Aug. 17, 1778. He is supposed to have removed from Providence, R. I., to New Berlin, N. Y., and to have died there. The dates of birth, death. marriage and name of wife are desired. Also information of Silas Burlingame, who served in Col. Van Veghten's regiment, N. Y. militia.—E. H. T.

6476. Morey, Bentley—Ancestry of George Morey b. Aug. 13, 1775, in Conn. He removed to Madison Co., N. Y., and married Elizabeth Bentley, b, probably in Richmond, R. 1., daughter of William, b. Feb. 16, 1757, and his first wite, Elizabeth Enos [daughter of Joseph] married April 1, 1778, Colonial or Rev. service desired.—A. M. M.

6477. CORY. HAZARD—Has any one a record of a marriage prior to 1810 of a Cory to a Hazard?—W. M. R.

6478. RICE—Can any one give me information concerning the family of Randall Rice, born in Coventry, R. I. about 1755? Was William Rice, born Oct. 26, 1783, his son? What was the maided name of his wife, and what were the names of the children born in Rhode Island?—W. B. R.

6470. CHAMBERLIN,—I am trying to identify the family of Peleg Chamberlin of Newport, R. I., born there in August, 1665; witnessed the deed from Lupt, Nathaniel Sheffield of Newport to William Chamberlin of Hull, Muss., June 12, 1703; md. Susanna—, who was born about 1668, died at Newport, Jun. 8, 1721-2, aged 53. He is supposed to have been alive in 1722. Would be glad for names of descendants.—G. W. glad for names of descendants,-G. W. C.

#### Middletown.

Ground has been broken on the Wyatt Road near the Methodist Episcopal Church, for a new house to be built by Mr. Nathaniel Champlin, Jr., for his brother-in-law, Mr. John Henry Anthony of Newport. The land was formerly owned by Mr. James Barker of the East Main road. The annual State Grouge Field Day

was held on the grounds of the Kingston College on Thursday, through the invitation of the president, Dr. Howard Edwards. Two bondred and seventy-five people sat down to dinner and they were most hospitably entertained.

At the meeting of Aquidneck Grange held Thursday evening at the town half it was voted to postpone the old folks concert, which was to take place on September 12, on account of the Newport County Agricultural Society's fair, which is to be held in Portsmouth during that week. The lecturer's hour was devoted to a talk on "The modern machinery used so extensively in the large farming district of Kadesa and the West."

The Breakers will be opened for occupancy immediately and Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter are expected to arrive here the first of September.

# 

## The Fair of the State

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18th, Grange Day. THURSDAY, Sept. 19th, Governor's Day. Annual Address by President ROWLAND G.

HAZARD. FRIDAY, Sept. 20th, Children's Day.

. ALL CHILDEREN ADMITTED FREE.

FAST RACES

**FULL ENTREES** 

High Class Vaudeville.

1 JOHN A. ALLEN, Secretary.

Peacedale, R. I., August 20, 1907--8-24-4w

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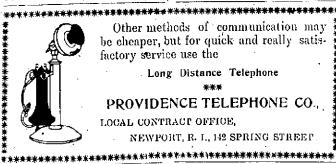
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The Authory Land Co. have subdivided the Wilbur Farm Tract into Just the right stret house lots, and now offer them to the public at from 8 to 15 cents per foot.
Take a little trip out Bibs Rond and see for yourself, if this is not an ideal piace for a little home.
Note the short distance from the city, the beautiful view of the ocean and surrounding country. Note also that it is the right distance from the electric road, to have its convenience and escape the dust. Note that Bibs Road is macadaric road, to have its expected and of us on Malbone Road if they made any mistake.
Use rolley is still the same, buy right and divide our good lack with our customers.
We closed up the Distlobone Road land in a burry, and expect even better things of list. Act putckly and got your pick of the land.
Don't be alread to ask as for in their information.

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#### Recent Deaths.

James H. Bastman.

Mr. James H. Bastman, superintendent of the State Institutions at Howard, died on Thursday after a brief iliness from heart trouble. He was 65 years of age, and had occupied his present position for more than twenty years. Mr. Eastman was born in Hanover, N. H., and studied at Tilton Seminary and at Wesleyan University, leaving college to take part in the War of the Rebellion as a member of an Ohio regiment. At the close of the war he took up his work in connection with corrective justitutions and had had a wide experience before he came to Rhode Island to 1884 to take charge of the Sockanosset School for boys at Howard.

His success in that position was so pronounced that In two years he was made the head of the entire system of the State Institutions. His work there had long been notable and the Institutions have been regarded as a model of their kind. Occupying a position that called for the possession of unusual qualities Mr. Eastman was universally successful in holding the respect of those with whom he came in contact and the good that he accomplished cannot be estimated. Many a man and women of standing lo-day looks back to the time when his wayward career was checked by the words of warning and advice from Mr. Eastmah and his footsteps turned into 1 13 1411; the led to an upright and both the local control of the

## Another Romance.

Mary Harriman's daughter, Miss Mary Harriman, is said to be engaged to William Straight, the American consul-general at Mukden. The reported match is another romance growing out of Mis. Nicholas Longworth's famous trip around the world. It is said that Miss Harriman greatly enriched her father recently when she informed him that she and Mr. Straight had been engaged for nearly a year. They met during Mr. Harriman's tour of the Orient, having been introduced in Pekin by the then Alice Roosevelt, and the dispatches say it was a case of love at first sight. Mr. Harriman is said to be opposed to the love match, and requested his daughter to defer public announcement for the present. Mr. Straight, who is only \$0, is said by all of the English and Chinese diplomate who have met him to have a great future in the consular service. In Washington, it is declated, that his services in his present just have been as strikingly good that his transfer to a neaser and more important appointment is likely. He is a Cornell man, and has been in China practically all the time since his graduation. Until the Ruseo-Japanese war, he performed important services for Sir Robert Hart, famous as the heart of the Chinese customs service. During the war he acted as a war correspondent, and subsequently was made American consul general.

Hon, Booker T. Washington will be in Newport tomorrow, Sunday, and will speak at the morning service at the Channing Memorial Church and at the evening service at the United Congregational Church.

## Rhode Island NORMAL SCHOOL.

FALL FERM Logins MONDAY, Sept. 5 at 9 o'chick n. in. Examinations for indust stort will occur FRIDAY, Sept. 6, beginning it 86 in. High School gradients admitted to regaine course of two and one-half years althout examination for course of two years, examination required. For entalogue or other Information apply to WALLER, E. RANGER, Secretary Trustees, Box 102, or to Unit es. S. Chapta, Principal, Box 103, 100 to chartes s. Chapta, Principal, Box 103, 100 to 243 w.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

New part, Se. Office of the Clerk of the )
Superior Court, New part, August 17th, A. D. 1991. )

Will Ereas, Thomas F. Keeher and Robert A. Smith, both of the City of New port, in the County of New port, and State of Rhode Island, co-partners doing busiess in said City of Newport, under the firm name of Keeher and Smith, have field a petition in Equity in this office, representing that John Hodgson of the said City of Newport, is inshelted to them in the sum of four hundred and induction doffine (Sity), according to the account filed with said petition for materials daries and repartition of a building belonging to Jeromiah K. Sullivan, which said building was then and there being erected, constructed and reparted by said John Hodgson, under a contract with the said Jeromiah K. Sullivan, which said building was then and there being erected, constructed and reparted by said John Hodgson, under a contract with the said Jeromiah K. Sullivan, which said building was then and there being erected, constructed and reparted by said John Hodgson, under a contract with the said Jeromiah K. Sullivan, was being erected, constructed and reparted by said John Hodgson, under a contract of the said Jeromiah K. Sullivan, was being erected, constructed and reparted by said John Hodgson, under a contract and bounded and destribed as follows. Northerly, on ledlewee Acenne; Southerly, on land of the New port Reading Room; Exterly, on ledlewee Acenne; Southerly, on land of the Swepert Reading Room; Exterly, on ledlewee Acenne; Southerly, on land of the Swepert Reading Room; Exterly, on ledlewee Acenne; Southerly, on land of the Swepert Reading Room; Exterly, on ledlewee Acenne; Southerly, on land of said Frederick? P. Garrettson, or lowever otherwise the Sweper may be bounded or described, admind a libra significant the primises inhove described, and the estate of the said Jeremiah, Sullivan had finance to the said said librates and ugainst the right, title or interest that the said Jeremiah K. Sullivan ther

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

## STATE BOARD PUBLIC ROADS.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a section of State highway in the towns of Glocester and flurritivile, about 5,29 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of East Providence, about 10,00 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Lincoln, about 3,000 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Coventry, about 3,509 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Coventry, about 3,509 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Coventry, about 3,509 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Coventry, about 3,509 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Coventry, about 5,509 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Lincoln, about 5,509 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Coventry, about 5,509 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 5,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 5,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet highway in the lown of Warris, about 15,500 feet highway in the l

JOHN II. EDWARDS, HOHERT B. TREAT, FREDERICK E. PERKINS, WILDIAM C. PECKILAM, JOHN F. RICHMOND, State Board of Public Roads.

S-17-3m STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Newport, Sc. Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, August 16, A. D. 1907.

WHEREAS, Sarah A. MacDonald, of the City of Newport, in the County and State aforessid, has flied the petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of maringe now existing between Sarah A. MacDonald, now was the said Sarah A. MacDonald, under the said Sarah A. MacDonald, unknown; nolice is therefore bereby given to the said Walter G. MacDonald to appear, if the shoul see fit, at the Superior Court, to be bolden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport within and for the said County or Newpor on the Unitd Manday in September, A. D 1907, then and there to respond to said pet tion. SYDNEY D. HARVEY, 8-D-6w Clerk pro tempore.

OFFICE OF

#### THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

ON and after this date the carcasses of all animals dying within the limits of the city of Newport shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed by this board, and all such carcasses shall be turned over to llarver, and to the carcasses of no animal dying within the city limits shall be disposed of in any other way.

Information as to the existence of carcasses, and in the city limits and of dead animals transmitted to the following address will receive prompt attention. Office of the Board of Heading limits that her Harrey S. Copeland, telephone 1038.

July 20, 1097-7-27

## Newport Casino.

Music for the Season of 1907.

On and after Monday, July 8. MORNING CONCERTS Every Week Day From II to I o'clock.

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